

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Ceiling on Oats, Barley, Sorghums
Railroads Denied Undercharge
Farmers Marketing Penalty Suit
States Control Public Warehouse Rates
Oppose Diversion of Box Cars
Increasing Capacity of Elevator Legs
Damp Corn Needs Drying
Clover Seed Situation Critical
No Magic in Hybrid Corn
An Appeal for More Box Cars
Feed Values of Common Grains Compared to
Wheat
Soybean Inspections Continue to Decrease
Urge Revocation of Diversion of Box Cars
Recommend Revised Price Formula for Beans
Box Cars Should Be Routed Back to Granger
Roads
Some 30-Year Tests on Alfalfa and Clover
Alfalfa Seed in Short Supply
Priority for Corn Cleaner
Robinson's Optimistic Report on Kansas Wheat
Soybean Oil Meal in Chick Ration
Distillers By-Products in Swine Ration
Clash on Allocation of Protein Meal
Pricing Mixed Feed

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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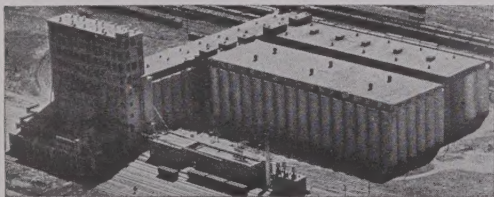
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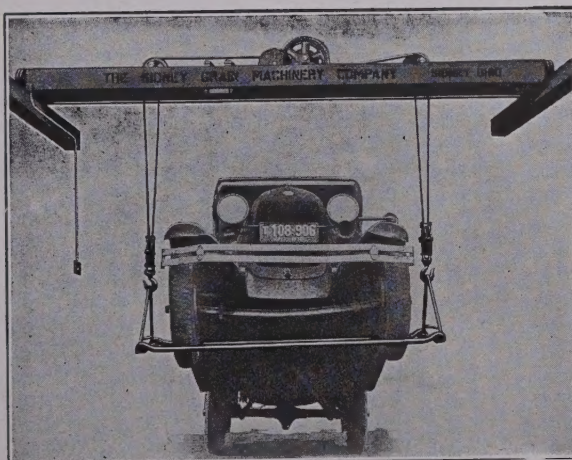


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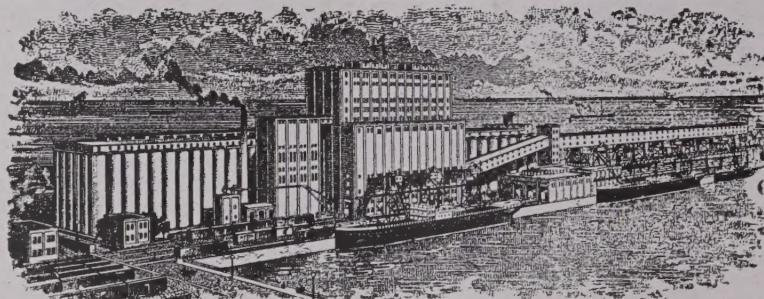
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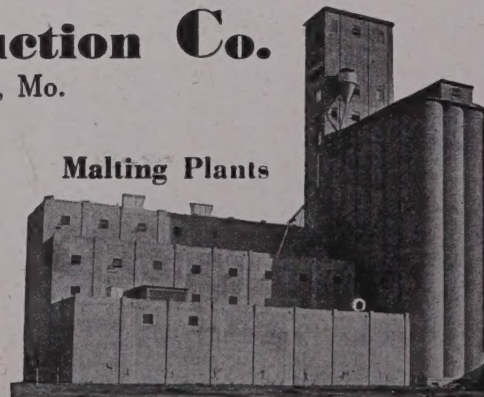
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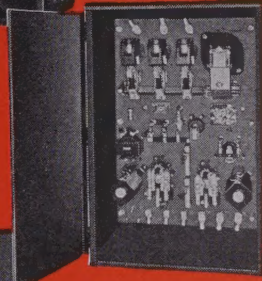
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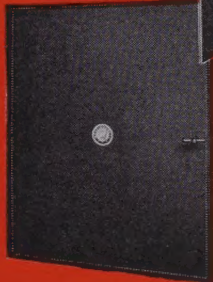




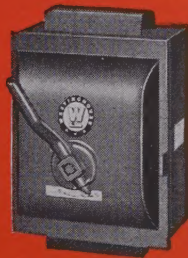
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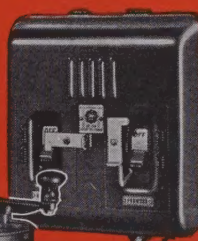
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FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Engleberg huller 18", double head plain bearing attrition mill. Ready to run with extra plates available when needed. \$25 F.O.B. Lorain, O., Mills Elevator.

FOR SALE—Machinery in a 150 bbl. flour mill; Wolf machinery; including a 90 hp. horizontal Buckeye Diesel engine, nearly new. Ben L. Yohe, Shady Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 50 hp. 900 rpm. ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mill direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—1,000 barrel flour mill and buildings, piecemeal or complete. Heavy duty 24 in. steel leg; conveyor belts; 300 hp. Foote gear reduction; carload capacity, steel hopper scale; Draver feeders; galvanized tanks; Niagara grade maker; Sallus wetters; dust collectors, metal and cloth; small elevator legs; 9-30 Allis Type A stands; Universal bolters; purifiers; reels; motor 5-300 hp.-25 cycle, 440 volts; leather belting; Gump mill; bran duster; agitator, etc. Will furnish complete list. W. D. McGuire, 912 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo Dist. 11, New York.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 40 Blue Streak, no motors; one 60 hp. 3W22 Gruendler with motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Used hammer mill with motor; corn cracker, large capacity. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 Jay Bee portable grinder with molasses unit, 65 hp. Waukesha motor. Boonville Mills, Boonville, Ind.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Woodford & Northway, three roller grinder. Suitable for soybeans and other cereals. Two oat flaking rolls. All reconditioned. Roskamp Huller Co., Cedar Falls, Ia.

FOR SALE—One three high Noye roller mill with twelve high caliper rolls; mill rebuilt in perfect condition. One 325 bu. hopper scale; one 100 bu. Both scales complete with steel hoppers. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Ky.

FOR SALE—3 water wheels, 18"-24"-30". One eight section Wolf ball bearing level sifter; two No. 3 Dunlap reels; one No. 6 plansifter, 10 sections; several other machines. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—16" Papec hammer mill; Sydney ton vertical mixer; large Fairbanks warehouse scale; 25 hp. 3 phase motor; 15 hp. motor; shafting; pulleys; elevator for dismantling. Busenbark Grain Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 24" Diamond Huller, ball bearing attrition mill, complete with drives and belts. Also 60 hp. Advance Rumley engine. All in good running condition. J. Roach Sons, Inc., Plainfield, Iowa.

COLLAPSED—30,000 bu. grain elevator for sale at Lawton, N. Dak. Engine; office; scale; air dump; pumps; belting; Carter cleaner; coal shed; all in good condition. Will sell all or parts separate. James Gorecke, Lawton, N. Dak., or M. M. Van Osdal, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Stationary Diesel engine, 25 hp., in first class condition. Farmers Union Elev. Ass'n, Aneta, N. D.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—A one or two ton mixer; upright or horizontal. W. H. Cramer Construction Co., North Platte, Nebr.

WANTED—250-300 hp. 220 v. Diesel generator; 100-150 hp. boiler; track scales; automatic scales and sewing machinery for bagging; steel conveyors and steel legs, small capacity; car puller and car unloading machinery for grain. Drawer K, Continental, Ohio.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

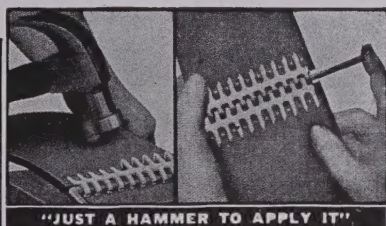
FOR SALE—Two 75 hp. motors, 990 rpm; one 50 hp. 1,200; one 40 hp. 1,200, 440 volts. Good condition. Box 5624, Stock Yards Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS; Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

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and FASTENERS**
for transmission
and
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STEEL BELT LACING

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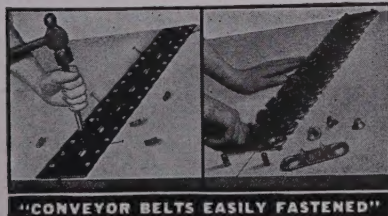
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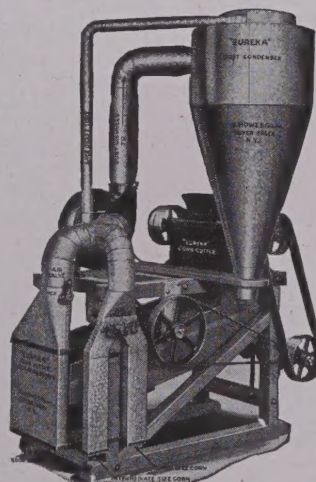


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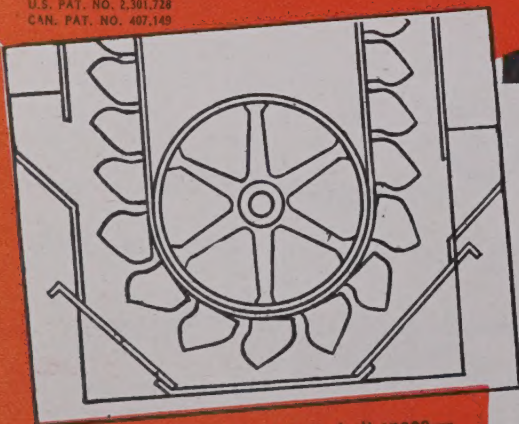
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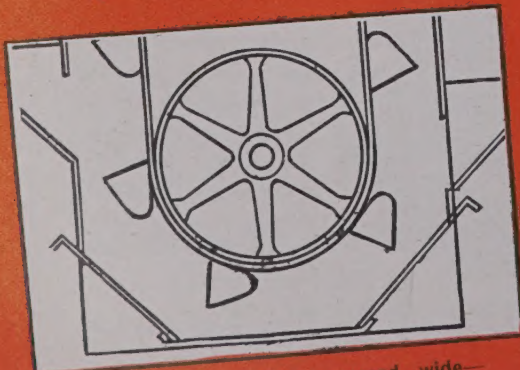


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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year; cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

OUR NEWS COLUMNS this number contain reports of ten fires in elevators and feedmills, seven of which resulted in the loss of the property, probably because of lack of facilities for extinguishing the flames before the fire got beyond control.

THE GRAIN GROWER is never satisfied with grain prices; in fact, he is always wishing for and expecting a rise in the market and he hopes to get it. The government loaning agencies have encouraged the growers to hold for the wished for higher prices, and they have been encouraged to expect higher prices by the many advances in the ceiling prices ordered.

LONG, DARK NIGHTS have tempted four midnight marauders to commit burglaries in country grain offices recently. In spite of the fact that these thieves seldom get enough to compensate them for their trouble they persist in considering the grain office a place where a profitable business is conducted and some cash should be found. More secure locks on all doors and windows and occasional calls by a night watchman might help to discourage the unwelcome callers.

INCREASED STORAGE PERIODS now common in many country elevators have delighted weevil and other grain infesting insects, the longer storage gives the pests a greater opportunity to satisfy their greedy craving for more and more good grain. The discounts taken in every central market because of weevil infestation are heavy enough to encourage the more general and frequent cleaning of all grain storehouses and the thorough fumigation of infested plants.

Improvements Planned

Grain elevators and feedmills have been running almost continuously for two years without much needed improvements or repairs and owners are longing for the day when they can get all of the materials, equipment and labor necessary to equip them to fill urgent orders.

While some of the buros in control of materials and manpower are eager to ease up on the supply, the favors granted prospective improvers are so small as to discourage those who are persistent enough to formulate plans for improvements needed to enable them to supply their trade with necessities.

Many perfectly good buildings have been razed in order to get material for constructing new buildings but no one seems to be able to get all that is needed for economical production.

While the stopping of the European conflict may change the picture and enable many to make needed improvements it will require several years to modernize obsolete plants operators are still struggling with.

TRYING to do business with present day truckers over a ten ton scale is largely a guessing contest.

SO MANY grinding mills are wrecked by tramp iron, no operator who values the life of himself or his customers will continue running without a strong magnet ahead of his mill.

SO MANY LIVES AND LIMBS of elevator operators have been sacrificed to the protruding set screw and high points of shafting couplings, the wonder is that any elevator owner will tolerate such unnecessary hazards. So far this year we have published notice of several more lives being snuffed out by this obsolete equipment, so the cost of using the old is many times the cost of installing new improved equipment of modern design.

Abhorring Discrimination

The C.C.C. in persisting in the shipment of grain bought in Canada to American feeding points in American box cars may be helping feeders at destinations of these shipments, but at the same time the C.C.C. is depriving U. S. shippers of cars in which to conduct their business.

To start with the Government has no right to engage in the grain business. The principal province of the Government is to rule, regulate and prevent citizens in competing lines from interfering with one another.

The C.C.C. without any experience in the grain business, but by spending plenty of the taxpayers' money, has seen fit to buy many millions of bushels of wheat, corn and barley in Canada and distribute it to sections of the country in urgent need of feed not obtainable from nearby fields. No one has claimed that the C.C.C. can perform these services more efficiently, more economically or more expeditiously than grain dealers of U. S. A., who have long specialized in the marketing of all kinds of grain and field seeds.

Every grain dealer of experience knows full well that the organized grain trade could have bought and marketed all of the C.C.C.'s purchases at much less cost to the Government and with less loss of grain suitable for human food.

The Government has always been a pronounced enemy of discrimination. Laws and regulations have been enacted in large numbers to prevent discrimination by public carriers and other commercial agencies but when it comes to the importation of millions of bushels of Canadian grain to relieve the feed situation, the C.C.C. has seen fit to utilize the services of the inexperienced to the exclusion of many firms who have specialized in the grain business for several generations.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., FEBRUARY 9, 1944

1944 CROP PLANS have not yet been announced, so the growers will be left to their own discretion.

FOURTEEN pounds of every bushel of corn gathered is waste, because our enterprising inventors have not yet found practical use for the 43,066,226 pounds of cobs produced each year.

GERMINATION of last year's crop of field seeds is so uncertain, grain merchants owe it to their farm patrons carefully to test and clean every lot of seed, so planters will have some chance of realizing favorable returns from their labor.

ONE OF THE greatest handicaps in fighting fire in the isolated country elevator is the lack of water. The prompt response of fire departments of neighboring towns, to the desperate calls for help, brings no relief, unless an ample supply of water is obtainable. Some far sighted grain dealers have sunk large cisterns, which have been kept filled with water from the roofs of the plant and proved great help in emergencies.

Abide by Ceiling Prices

Grain handlers are urged not to trifle with the regulations controlling the ceiling prices on grain. Altho promulgated by the bureaucrats the regulations have the force of law. Violations subject the offender to judgment equal to three times the amount obtained by overpricing, and to prison sentences.

The federal Department of Justice already has evidence of scores of cases where the ceiling order has been violated, the procuring of proof made easier because two parties always are involved, the seller and the buyer.

So far the prosecutions for violations of the corn ceiling have been limited to buyers direct from growers.

Realizing that the authorized markups might be abused by the trade the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Kansas City Board of Trade have adopted regulations, which, if observed, will aid merchandisers to avoid violating the law. The crux is proof that the services for which charges are collected were actually performed.

The Minneapolis Chamber cautions members not to participate in unjustified markups by dealers or others who are not subject to the rules of the Chamber. Also the Chamber of Commerce directors have resolved:

"That any member or registered firm or corporation, who or which, after a hearing, has been found to have violated the provisions of this regulation, or the rule under authority of which it is issued, shall be deemed and held to be guilty of uncommercial conduct, and of committing a grave offense against the good name of this Assn."

The war wheat committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade has ruled "that every buyer should insist that every invoice that he pays shows not only the original ceiling price, but also in detail each markup included in the price to such buyer."

The directors of that Board have ruled:

"The practice of buying and selling grain at maximum prices between dealers in this market where no service is performed and solely for the purpose of permitting the buyer to receive a markup constitutes uncommercial practice under the rules.

"Upon conviction of any member of this association alleged to have engaged in such practice he shall be subject to the penalty provided by the constitution and rules.

"The board of directors hereby condemns all such transactions wherever executed and urges the members of this association to refrain from participation therein with dealers not subject to the jurisdiction of this exchange."

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n's Washington office is fully aware of the serious consequence of violation of the regulations; and is circulating information to the trade on specific points involved.

The chief counsel of the grains and fertilizers branch of the O.P.A. has given the legal department of the Na-

tional Ass'n the following friendly opinion:

We believe that if the trade will set reasonable standards for its own use, it will justify us in applying the sanction of the licensing provisions in cases where the unlawful practice clearly violates the ethics of the trade itself. Under normal conditions we would hesitate to suspend or revoke the license of a dealer for mere violation of the regulation. If, however, the practices are condemned as unnatural to the trade, it appears to us that we should take steps to see that the offenders are removed from the status of competitors with legitimate business firms. In this way we can help groups in policing practices within the industry.

Allot Feed to Go Farthest

The increase in the number of animals on farms on one hand, and the limited supply of protein meals on the other have together created a problem the only practical solution of which is a reduction in the number of feed consuming units.

The latest and best exposition of the feed situation is given on pages 124 and 125 by a member of the Ohio Feed Industry Council.

In many states and in very many counties a difference of opinion will develop between the A.A.A. committee and the distributors on the allocation of the available supply of protein meals.

This has already come to a head in the state of Illinois, where the state Feed Industry Advisory Committee and the state A.A.A. committee have disagreed on the tonnage to be allocated to the large feed manufacturers.

When the Feed Advisory Committee voted the large amount of 2,167 tons direct to feeders thru the dealers and only 1,200 tons to the large and small manufacturers it was evidently no discrimination in favor of them.

The one safe guide in apportioning the protein meals is to place them with those users who will make them go farthest. The stock raiser who would feed the protein feed straight should not be granted a single pound. We hold no brief for the country feed mixer or the big manufacturer; but who will deny that the manufacturers and those small mixers who have studied the reports of the state and federal experiment stations are in position to stretch the protein meal to the limit.

The manufacturers are in no position to take advantage of any adequate supply of the protein ingredient, as the ceilings prevent undue markup of the price of mixed feeds.

IN EVERY NUMBER recently our news columns have contained a distressing number of fatal attacks of heart ailment. This number contains reports of seven merchants who have passed on because of this trouble. Evidently grain dealers generally are traveling too fast, or working too hard. Their hearts seem unable to stand the strain.

The Hazards of Handling Damp Grain

Holders of damp corn of the 1943 crop are confronted with the necessity of moving their grain to market quickly or experiencing difficulty in finding buyers. So much of the crop contains excessive moisture only handlers who have modern drying facilities can hope to handle it safely or profitably. Holding any of the damp corn in the hope of inducing the O.P.A. to announce a fourth higher ceiling is ridiculous.

The instability of the buros has already destroyed all of the confidence of the grain trade in their willingness to permit supply and demand to exercise their usual influence in moving the corn to where it is urgently needed.

Grain dealers everywhere have surrendered to the pleading of feeders in the hope of helping to keep alive their hungry herds and flocks, and many have been prosecuted and heavily fined for helping feeders to get needed feedstuffs. Some have been fined and, doubtless, others will be because of their willingness to help customers of long standing.

If feeders in urgent need of supplies would appeal to the A.A.A. or the C.C.C. no doubt Washington authority would be found for their obtaining sufficient feed to keep their animals alive.

The farmers of the land were importuned by the government to increase their production of meat and they should have every assistance to prevent their losing everything invested because of their responding to the government's appeal.

The O.P.A. is directly responsible for the ceilings established and it should be held responsible for any disastrous results from their orders being complied with. The government has the power to save the livestock without being heavily fined or sent to jail, but the grain merchant has not.

The feeders' predicament is the direct result of the government's interference with the usual course of commerce, and it should develop some means of relieving buyers and sellers who strive to provide feed for suffering livestock in spite of the O.P.A.'s ceilings. Offenders who have paid heavy fines are not likely to commit another breach of the O.P.A.'s orders, but many others have been unable to resist the appeals of feeders in need and they too may be prosecuted and fined, so it behooves all dealers to avoid selling any grain at prices above the fixed ceilings.

Handling damp corn is in itself most hazardous, but to market it at prices in excess of the fixed ceiling not only places the seller in the position of marketing corn that is likely to heat but also jeopardizes his freedom and his capital.

Support Prices for 1944 Crops

Subject to action by the Congress the War Food Administration Jan. 26 made public the proposed support prices for 1944 farm products.

Wheat and corn loans will be a little higher than last year, tho still 85 per cent of parity. Beans will be 14c per bushel higher and flaxseed 10c higher. The support prices follow:

Corn.—85% of the parity price of corn as of next Oct. 1. The support price on the 1943 crop ranges from 81 to 97c a bu. in the commercial corn belt and from 81c to \$1.01 elsewhere. The 1944 price is expected to be higher because parity is expected to be higher than at the time the 1943 prices were established at 85% of parity on Oct. 1, 1943.

Wheat.—85% of parity as of July 1. The 1943 support price averages \$1.23 a bu. at the farm. Because of an anticipated increase in the parity prices, the 1944 support level is expected to be higher.

The War Food Administration will also buy wheat at the loan rates from farmers who are unable to ship to their normal markets, provided local storage is not available and the Administration owns bins in which the purchased wheat may be stored.

Rye.—Non-recourse loans on rye stored on farms or in warehouses will be made available to farmers at 75 cents per bushel for rye grading No. 2 or better or grading No. 3 solely on test weight. Discounts will be made for rye containing ergot. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse-stored rye unless the producer has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1945. The loans will be available until Dec. 31, 1944, and will mature on Apr. 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand.

Barley.—Non-recourse loans on barley stored on farms or in warehouses will be made available for No. 1 barley at 90 cents per bushel in California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and 85 cents per bushel in other states. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse-stored barley unless the producer has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1945. The loans will be available until Dec. 31, 1944, and will mature on Apr. 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand.

Grain Sorghums.—Non-recourse loans on grain sorghums stored on farms or in warehouses grading No. 2 or better at \$1 per bushel in Arizona and California and 95 cents per bushel in other states. Discounts from these rates will be made for lower grades. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse-stored grain sorghums unless the producer has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1945. The loans will be available until Feb. 29, 1944, and will mature on June 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand.

Rice.—90% of parity. No definite support figure was established last year because this commodity sold for more than full parity. Loans will be made available to farmers and co-operative assn's on rough rice stored on farms or in warehouses. The loans will be available from Sept. 1, 1944, to Feb. 28, 1945. They will mature on June 30, 1945, in southern states and on July 31, 1945, in California, or earlier upon demand.

Soybeans produced in 1944 will be supported at a price to farmers of \$1.94 per bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading No. 2 or better with 14 per cent moisture content delivered to country elevators or other normal producer delivery points. Premiums will be provided for lower moisture content and discounts for lower grades. Support prices will be 20 cents per bushel lower for brown, black and mixed soybeans.

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers at the support prices. The loans will be available until Jan. 31, 1945, and will mature on Apr. 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand.

The War Food Administration will also offer to purchase soybeans at the support prices thru terminal and other elevators and to enter into price supporting contracts with processors under which processors will agree to pay not less than the support prices for soybeans purchased by them, and the Administration will

agree to make soybeans available for processing at prices based upon applicable ceilings.

Flaxseed support prices for U. S. No. 1 will be based upon \$2.95 per bushel at Minneapolis, Chicago, and Portland, \$3 per bushel at Los Angeles, and San Francisco, California, \$2.85 per bushel at Emporia and Fredonia, Kan., and \$2.80 per bushel at Corpus Christi, Harlingen, and Houston, Tex. Support prices for flaxseed grading U. S. No. 2 will be 5 cents per bushel less. The support prices at local markets will be the applicable terminal price less freight and handling charges.

Non-recourse loans on flaxseed stored on farms or in warehouses will be made available to farmers at the support price levels. The loans will be available until Oct. 31, 1944, on California and Arizona flaxseed and until Jan. 31, 1945, on all other flaxseed. The loans will mature on demand but not later than March 31, 1945, for California and Arizona flaxseed and not later than June 30, 1945, for all other flaxseed.

Dry Edible Beans.—During the period ending June 30, 1945, the War Food Administration will purchase certain designated varietal types of 1944 crop dry edible beans when offered for sale to the Administration pursuant to procedures which it will announce. Purchases will be made in carload lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points, at the following prices for U. S. No. 1 grade beans: \$7.50 per hundred pounds for Baby Limas, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney and Western Red Kidney; and \$6.50 per hundred pounds for Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Pinto, Cranberry, and Small Red Beans. U. S. No. 2 grade beans of the above varietal types will be purchased at 15c per hundred pounds less than the prices for the U. S. No. 1 grade. The Administration may refuse to accept offers from dealers whose cleaning and handling margin is in excess of the maximum rate approved by it.

The Administration will offer price supporting contracts to country shippers under which (a) the shippers will agree to pay the growers for thrasher-run beans not less than the support price minus the agreed margin for cleaning, bagging, labeling, and merchandising, and (b) the Administration will make beans available to shippers to be sold for civilian consumption at the applicable ceiling prices. The margins will be established by area, by agreement between growers and shippers.

Ceiling on Oats, Barley and Sorghums Established at Level of "Freeze"

Acting under a directive from Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, the O.P.A., Feb. 5, established maximum prices of oats, barley and grain sorghums at the levels of the prices set by the temporary "freeze" order which was in effect Dec. 6, to Feb. 4.

The temporary "freeze" on oats and barley was based on highest prices in major markets during the five-day period from Nov. 29 to Dec. 3, 1943. This was above parity prices for these grains.

The temporary sorghum grain (milo, kafir, durra, feterita and sorgo) ceilings were set at prices approximating parity at the following basic points: \$2.36 a hundredweight at Kansas City, \$2.40 a hundredweight at Texas common points and \$2.74 at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

O.P.A. is preparing a revision which will reduce these prices to reflect parity. In the meantime it is believed that at this season of the crop-year, it is advisable to permit the temporary price levels to remain in effect, in order that the revised permanent regulations may be as complete and accurate as possible.

Suit on Farmers' Marketing Penalty

Elmer L. Kimmel is defendant in a civil action by the U. S. District Attorney to recover penalties that Kimmel neglected to collect from wheat growers delivering wheat in excess of their quota to his elevator at West Manchester, O., in 1941.

The government asks the court to compel Kimmel to submit a report of the amount of wheat he purchased from producers and intermediate buyers to the Preble County agricultural conservation committee at Eaton, and pay the wheat marketing penalties on this amount as required by the act of Congress of Feb. 16, 1938.

If Kimmel persists in ignoring the law, as alleged by District Attorney Calvin Crawford, it may result in a test case on the validity of the law.

States Control Public Warehouse Rates

The Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 31 decided against the Office of Price Administration, which sought to prevent the Davies Warehouse Co., of Los Angeles, from charging increased rates approved by the California Railroad Commission.

By a 6 to 3 decision the court ruled that the Office of Price Administration did not have the right to regulate rates charged by public warehousemen classified under state law as public utilities.

The company contended its business was declared to be that of a public utility by both the constitution and a statute of California and that the price control act exempted from regulation "rates charged by any common carrier or other public utility."

This claim was denied by the OPA and by the United States emergency court of appeals.

The three dissenting justices were appointed in recent years, Black, Murphy and Douglas.

Railroad Denied Undercharge

The Southern Pacific Co. brought suit against the Southern Rice Sales Co. to collect undercharges on 147 carloads of clean rice shipped from Houston, Tex., to North Atlantic ports between Apr. 4, 1940, and Mar. 3, 1941.

The shipments originated in warehouses in Houston, moved within the switching limits 8.5 to 16 miles to the docks of the Southern Pacific at the turning basin, thence via Southern Pacific ships to a North Atlantic port.

A rate of 26 cents was on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission "applicable only as proportional rate on traffic moving via rail lines to Galveston or Houston from points in Louisiana and Texas." The Rice Sales Co. wrote in the 26 cent rate on the B/L.

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas held that the 26 cent rate did not lawfully apply to shipments originating at uptown points in Houston, altho the Southern Pacific agent had written a letter to the Rice Sales Co. stating that it did.

"The Southern Pacific was charged by law with knowing that the rate did not apply; and when the routing instructions called for shipment from its Houston docks and the rate specified was 26 cents it became the duty of the Southern Pacific to obtain further and definite instructions and its failure to do so made it chargeable with misrouting and liable for any resulting damages."

The Rice Sales Co. had on hand Bs/L on shipments into Houston on the transit rate that it could have used to get the 26 cent rate under the 42 cent joint thru rail and water rate.—174 S. W. Rep. (2d) 1018.

OPPORTUNITY OFTEN
ROAMS AROUND
DISGUISED AS HARD WORK

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Priority for Corn Cleaner?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a corn cleaner in our elevator that has been in use for 40 years. It is getting in such condition that it will have to be replaced.

A cleaner to replace this one would cost us about \$650.00 f.o.b. factory. The factory advises us that it will take an AA5 rating to purchase this cleaner.

We have an AA1-MRO rating for our repair parts and operating supplies, and the way we understand it, this cannot be used for anything costing over \$500.

Can you advise us as to whether we can extend an AA5 to obtain this cleaner or whether we will have to make application to the War Production Board to purchase the machine.—Ames Grain & Coal Co., J. M. Munsinger, manager, Ames, Ia.

Ans.: Being capital equipment the purchase of the corn cleaner is governed by L257-A, under which the purchaser is required to fill out Form WPB-541 (formerly PD-1A) in triplicate and send it to the nearest WPB office, which in this case happens to be in Des Moines, 327 Liberty Bldg.

This field office will then give permission to acquire the machine, which can be used with the supplier.

Increasing the Elevating Capacity of Your Legs

Grain & Feed Journals.—We cannot help but take exception to certain portions of the advice you have given "J. and B." in the "Asked—Answered" department of your paper on page 56 of your Jan. 26th, 1944, issue.

The advice you have given, the opinions you have expressed and the inference conveyed in the first three paragraphs of your answer are contrary to the trend of our elevator bucket advertisements in your publication for some time past. This is particularly true of our ad in your Jan. 26th number and our forthcoming ad in your Feb. 9th number.

We are of course referring only to the first three paragraphs of your answer as we thoroughly agree with the last three paragraphs. It seems to the writer that if you are definitely of the opinion as conveyed in the first three paragraphs of your answer to "J. and B." in justice to the grain elevator industry you should not accept advertisements such as ours which according to your statement and opinion are conveying the wrong information and advice to the operators.

We might add that all of our recommendations are fully guaranteed, we have never known of a single instance where, after following our recommendations the operator encountered difficulties such as you describe. Without more information as to "J. and B.'s" actual layout, we cannot make a positive statement as to just what we could do for him in the line of increased capacity, but we feel sure that we could help him out and point to the last paragraph of our Feb. 9th ad whereby we state that our recommendations are absolutely guaranteed and that are the result of over 5,000 installations in the last three years.—Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind., Russell B. Maas, Vice pres., Hammond, Ind.

Sales of 8,825,400 bus. of wheat have been made by 590 country elevators in Kansas that cannot be shipped because of lack of cars, a questionnaire sent out by millers discloses. Pres. Jesse B. Smith believes that possibly 20,000,000 bus. of wheat is tied up in the 1,500 Kansas elevators.

No Magic in Hybrid Corn

By S. R. MILES,
agronomist of Purdue University

The best dent corn hybrids yield an average of 25 per cent more than the best open-pollinated varieties.

Hybrid corn has swept the corn belt in recent years because most hybrids are greatly superior to open-pollinated varieties in yield, standing ability, and other characters. But there's no magic in the name "hybrid corn." A particular lot of hybrid corn seed may prove disappointing because of an inferior pedigree, improper production, unfavorable soil or weather, or other unfavorable conditions for the crop grown from the seed.

In order to obtain top quality seed as well as to secure the particular hybrid desired, it is essential that the seed be purchased early and from a producer of high integrity. "Top quality seed" is seed properly crossed, fully mature, uniformly graded, high in germination and uninjured in processing.

Even with the best hybrids, maximum production, quality, and profit depend on good farming practices.

A full discussion of factors to be considered in choosing a hybrid, as well as results of tests conducted at Purdue with various hybrids, are found in Bulletin 492. Copies may be obtained from any Indiana county agricultural extension office.

No Farm Loans at Inflation Prices

Farm Security Administration county committees have been notified by Administrator Frank Hancock to turn back their money rather than make loans, under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, for the purchase of farms at inflated prices.

Soybean Inspections Continue to Decrease

Receipts of soybeans inspected in December continued to decrease and totaled 5,603 cars compared with 19,547 cars in November. The December inspections brought the total for the first three months of the season to 58,422 cars compared with 31,912 cars for the same months of 1942.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in December was somewhat lower than that of the November inspections. Only 66 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 79 per cent in these grades in November. Thirty-four per cent fell in the lower grades compared with 21 per cent the previous month.

Inspections of soybeans in December included the equivalent of 52 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 115 cars.

SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS, DECEMBER, 1943, IN CARLOTS¹

Class	Grade				Sample	Total
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Yellow	1,121	2,513	1,585	232	69	5,520
Green	1	1	...	...	...	2
Brown	8	...	...	...	...	8
Black	18	4	3	4	...	19
Mixed	15	21	11	6	1	54
Total cars	1,153	2,539	1,599	242	70	5,603
Pct.	21	45	29	4	1	100
Oct.-Dec. cars	31,923	18,779	6,469	875	366	...
1943 Pct.	55	32	11	1	1	...
Oct.-Dec. cars	6,360	7,577	6,399	4,703	6,873	...
1942 Pct.	20	24	20	15	21	...

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus equal 1 carlot.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 15, 16. The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 18, 19. Western Seedsmens Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 21-22. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Secor, Toledo, O.

Feb. 28. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Mar. 13, 14. National Scale Mens Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 15. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

May 23, 24, 25. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 14, 15, 16. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 20, 21. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

New Members of Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

Conditions in the trade now are making membership in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n more valuable than ever, and 22 firms located all the way from Massachusetts to Texas have joined the Ass'n recently, as follows:

C. P. Washburn Co., Boston, Mass.; Milton Crowe, Louisville, Ky.; Harold W. Gould, Lake Grove, N. Y.; Rabenowich Bros. & Co., Phillips, Wis.; Paul Gebert, Jr., Merrill, Wis.; Milnor & Sparks, Chicago, Ill.; Service Sales Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lloyd Newell, Inc., Lancaster, Cal.; The Bement Grain Co., Bement, Ill.; Medina Farmers Exchange, Medina, O.; Seed & Feed Supply, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Holmquist Gr. & Lbr. Co., Oakland, Nebr.; John Lubker, Jr., Fremont, Nebr.; Catlin Bros., Boston, Mass.; Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis.; The Farr Co., Greeley, Colo.; Guillery Sales Co., Memphis, Tenn.; C. G. Carter, Memphis, Tenn.; Farmers Co-operative Co., Barnes City, Ia.; Oscar Farmer & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Co-operative Mills, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; and Henningsen Lamesa, Inc., Lamesa, Tex.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Soft Corn Promising Trouble for Holders

Grain & Feed Journals: Mild temperatures together with light rain and heavy fog have made unfavorable conditions for shelling and marketing corn. This soft weather does not improve the grading of this year's high-moisture corn crop. Corn in elevators will have to be watched very carefully with this kind of weather to keep it from going out of condition. The box car situation, which doesn't seem to improve, is most serious for all who are trying to take care of producers who want to move their corn. The demand for corn from all sources is heavy. The trucking demand is relieving the situation at many points where box cars are not furnished in sufficient quantity to take care of the movement. Further movement will string along with favorable weather, if, as, and when railroads furnish box cars.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Has a Switch of Its Own

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: I noted with interest your comment on the difficulty encountered by many elevator men regarding spotting cars for loading and unloading, as we had much the same trouble a year ago.

We were confronted with the problem of receiving up to six cars of coal per day and trying to load out grain at the same time, which with our track was impossible. To solve this problem we went to a junkyard and purchased a 1923 Federal truck chassis, an old automobile transmission, and a winch drum. After mounting the transmission and winch drum on the chassis and adding a hundred feet of steel cable we now have a switch engine of our own which is capable of pulling two fully loaded coal or grain cars wherever we want them. The advantage in this setup over a regular car puller is that the unit can be moved any place that we may need it, and represents an investment of \$113.68.—M. J. Hogan Grain Co., R. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill.

C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Jan. 31, 1944, had completed 3,573 loans on 4,125,668 bus. of 1943 corn in the amount of \$3,478,592.88. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 31,827 loans had been completed on 38,003,737 bus. in the amount of \$29,341,837.98. Loans by States follows:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	442	588,591	\$ 522,045.01
Indiana	52	49,623	45,182.96
Iowa	2,065	2,407,380	2,011,166.96
Kansas	7	5,624	4,781.22
Minnesota	180	160,419	133,749.99
Missouri	114	111,841	96,065.81
Nebraska	600	692,798	575,450.40
Ohio	8	5,225	4,942.44
South Dakota ..	105	104,167	85,208.09
Totals	3,573	4,125,668	\$3,478,592.88

Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans Outstanding on Other 1943 Loan Programs:

Loans	Quantity	Amount
Barley	622,471 bus.	\$ 457,434.59
Flaxseed	575,348 bus.	1,527,751.11
Grain Sorghums ..	21,374 bus.	18,001.35
Soybeans	198,772 bus.	365,466.47
Rye	111,128 bus.	83,387.63
Dry Edible Beans ..	72,654,340 lbs.	487,426.36
Dry Edible Peas ..	94,364,724 lbs.	160,046.79
Hay & Pasture Seed	173,643 lbs.	19,654.35

The insured wheat producers received a total of 62,470,873 bus. of wheat in settlement of losses in the four years of federal crop insurance.

Danville, Ky.—William C. Anderson and John C. Nichols, partners in a local milling firm, pleaded guilty to Federal charges of violating provisions of the pure food and drug act and were fined \$50 and costs on each of three counts. The government charged that an insecticide manufactured by the defendants from 1940 thru 1942 bore various misleading statements on the label. Among other things, it was charged, the labels bore the statement, "Safe to use—contains no poison." Attorneys for defendants argued that the amount of poison in the product was negligible and not injurious to humans.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

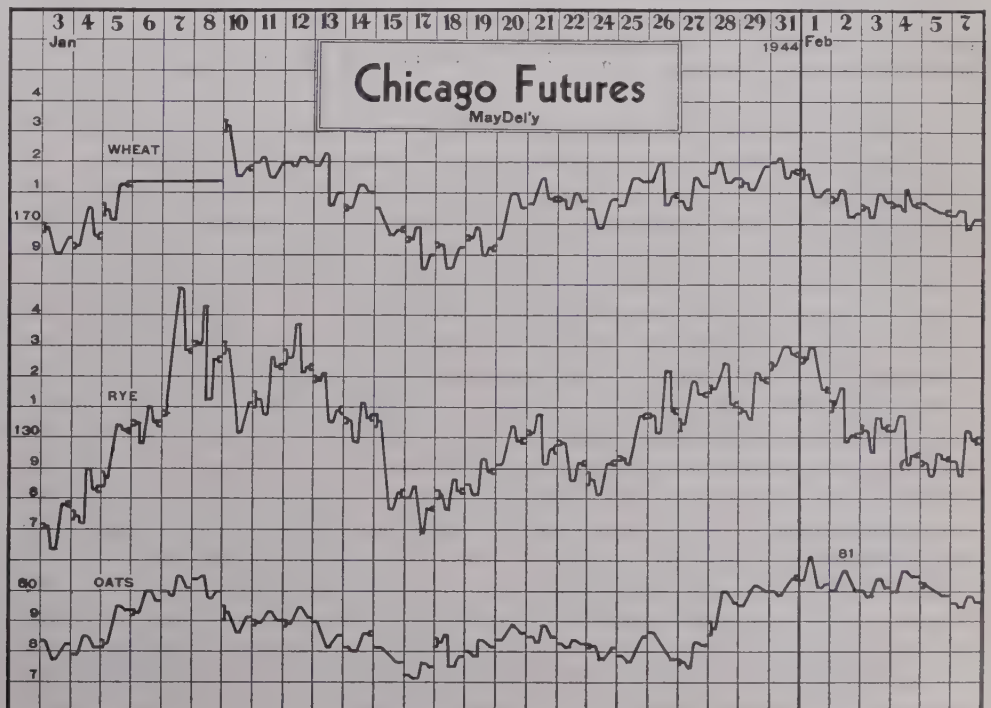
As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Aug. 14	53,419	.....	18,991	40,890
Aug. 21	53,420	.....	19,180	40,653
Aug. 28	52,516	.....	19,437	38,354
Sept. 4	49,089	.....	20,277	37,239
Sept. 11	50,064	.....	20,316	38,088
Sept. 18	51,009	.....	18,897	39,020
Sept. 25	50,493	.....	19,186	38,206
Oct. 2	51,474	.....	19,817	38,668
Oct. 9	51,266	.....	20,264	38,638
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	48,097	939	19,731	40,177
Oct. 30	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991
Nov. 13	43,963	1,559	18,940	42,568
Nov. 20	41,198	1,405	17,485	42,227
Nov. 27	39,094	1,420	16,941	41,626
Dec. 4	36,781	1,576	17,002	39,194
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,321	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,334
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option		Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	High	Low												
Wheat														
Chicago	173%	146½	170%	171½	171½	171½	171½	171½	170%	170%	170%	170%	170½	170
Minneapolis	164%	139½	161½	161½	162½	163½	162½	162½	161½	161½	161	161	160½	160½
Kansas City	163½	139½	161½	162½	162	162½	162½	161½	161½	161½	161	161	161	161
Duluth, durum ...	163½	140½	159½	159½	159½	161½	161½	161	160	158½	159	159	158	158
Milwaukee	173	146½	171	171½	171½	171½	171½	171½	170%	170%	170%	170%	170½	170
Rye														
Chicago	134%	100%	130%	131%	131	131½	132%	131½	130	130½	129%	129½	129%	129%
Minneapolis	129%	94	124½	124½	124½	125%	126½	125	123½	123½	123	122½	123	122½
Milwaukee	134%	100½	131	131½	131	132	132½	131½	130	130½	129½	129½	130	128½
Winnipeg	131%	92½	129½	130½	129	129%	130%	130%	129½	129½	128½	128½	129½	128½
Duluth	128%	120½	124½	124½	124½	125%	126½	125	123½	123½	123	122½	123	122½
Oats														
Chicago	81	67½	77%	78½	79%	80	80%	80½	80	80½	80½	79½	79%	79½
Minneapolis	79	62½	75½	76%	78½	78%	79	78½	79	79	79	79	78½	78½
Milwaukee	80%	67½	73%	78½	79%	80	80½	80½	80	80½	80½	79½	79%	79%
Barley														
Minneapolis	116½	106½	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago	126½	113%	122	122½	122½	122½	122½	121½	121½	122½	122½	122	121½	121½



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 2.—Winter wheat crop conditions in the northwest were reported generally favorable with mild weather offering the lack of snow cover.—F. K. H.

Boonville, Ind.—December and January were dry months in Warrick County and in some sections farmers have been forced to haul water for their livestock. Growing wheat is badly in need of moisture.—W. B. C.

Bellwood, Neb., Feb. 8.—Dry weather here last fall prevented the planting of the usual acreage of wheat. The wheat that is planted is mostly sprouted but barely thru the ground. The open winter, that has been very mild thus far, gives farmers a good opportunity to get into position for spring work.—Ray Kimble, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Higginsville, Mo.—January's moisture was below average, very light snowfall and no rain. Moisture is badly needed. Some farmers are out of stock water, which is unusual. Wheat is showing the effects of a dry fall. Farmers have their cribs full of corn but refuse to sell at the ceiling prices established Dec. 6th as they expect a rise.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Circleville, O., Feb. 8.—On a trip during the past two weeks which included the territory Columbus to Toledo, Toledo to Van Wert and from there to Springfield, was pleased to find that winter wheat was in good condition. The warm weather and light moisture have brought the plant out and it has a healthy appearance, with few signs of winter kill. The plant, while small, has every indication, if favorable conditions continue looks like prospects for fair crop.—R. P. Reid.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. C. W. Farstead, of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, recently warned that 50% of Alberta's wheat crop in many sections of the province would be lost, due to sawfly infestation, unless active measures are taken to combat the insect. The total loss in Canada from sawfly damage in the past 10 years has amounted to one entire wheat crop, Dr. Farstead stated. He described 1944 as an emergency year for sawfly infestation.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 5.—Had a little snow in this part of the country Thursday of this week. Only moisture since, well I can hardly remember when. When we went on the Pennsylvania line to Chicago, didn't see a decent piece of wheat all the 200-mile trip. Came back on the New York Central, and the pastures looked as dry as they do in August, also saw many grass fires. I am inclined to think something will happen to bring our wheat out yet.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 1.—In general the present condition of winter wheat in northwest Texas is somewhat below normal for this time of year. The long extended drouth of fall and early winter was responsible for wheat making a slow start, much of the land having been poorly prepared and fully half of the acreage was planted in the dust. Over the rest of the state, recent rains and heavy snows have been of great benefit. Small grain is looking good and gives early promise of satisfactory yields. Most land has been prepared for spring planting and indications are that the acreage of corn, cotton and other crops will be about the same as that of last year.—Dept. of Public Relations, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. Co.

Robinson's Optimistic Report on Kansas Wheat

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2.—We are all aware of the fact that over almost the entire state the fall sown acreage was seeded in a dry seed bed. This was more especially true in the western one-third of the state. The central third had just fair moisture along with the eastern third, but by comparison with the previous two seedings the soil was dry. Some early sown wheat sprouted and developed a fair stand in the east and central sections and in a few scattered counties in the western third which received spotted moisture, but the western third has not looked good at any time except possibly three counties in the northwest corner of the state.

During the winter the central and eastern sections have benefited from fairly generous moisture, and the crop has made satisfactory progress without being especially promising; however, due to a mild winter so far, we think the wheat in this area holds the promise of an average crop, assuming always that we have normal or better than normal weather.

It is the western third that has a large acreage, and it is from this area that Kansas produces her large crops. Until January 26th it was a most unsatisfactory picture as some wheat had sprouted but had made no growth and some had not sprouted at all, while some had apparently sprouted but seemingly had died. Preceded by a week or more of unusually mild weather with temperatures in the 50 to 60 degree range, the entire state experienced the very unusual and had a 24 hour rain, amounting to an average of about 1½ inches of moisture over the entire western third of the state. The central and eastern area also received this moisture which was, of course, very beneficial to it, but to the West it was surely a lifesaver. The frost was out of the ground, and every drop of this moisture penetrated the soil. Up to this writing, temperatures have averaged considerably above normal so that this January rain is of untold benefit and not only relieved top soil dryness, but replenished sub-surface moisture to a safe depth for the next 45 days.

Within a short time we can go far toward telling just what will take place, but it is our firm belief that the sprouted wheat will develop normally and the unsprouted wheat will germinate, and that we have at least a possible chance at a crop from a much larger acreage than would have been the case had this unusual winter rain not developed.

We do not exactly agree with the official government acreage at 13,311,000 acres. We think that much or more was the intention, but that soil and moisture conditions restricted planting somewhat and that probably 12,500,000 acres seeded is about right; however, in our calculations in the future we will use the official figures.—H. L. Robinson.

Canadian Flaxseed Will Come In

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 5.—There has been no change in flax prices in Minneapolis. The ceiling price remains at \$3.05. There is sharp competition for the light receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth which were only 101 cars and 28 cars respectively this week. Several linseed crushers have reported to the Government that they will be out of seed in the near future as they are unable to buy domestic flax in sufficient quantities to maintain production. For this reason, the Government has granted permission for the prompt importation from Canada of 250,000 bus. of flaxseed to be divided between certain Midwestern crushers. The movement will depend on availability of freight cars. It is our opinion that less than 5 million more bushels of Northwestern domestic flaxseed will be marketed in this country before new crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Soybean Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	32,299	500	.....	.....
Chicago	273,000	567,000	384,000	172,000
Ft. Worth	48,000	16,000	138,000	.....
Indianapolis	75,000	402,000	200,000	194,000
Kan. City	64,600	1,129,600	1,849,600	726,400
Milwaukee	3,200	80,370	.....	.....
Omaha	55,160	102,400	48,000	81,600
St. Joseph	45,500	68,250	309,750	.....
St. Louis	92,800	772,800	340,800	481,600
Toledo	291,200	288,000	201,600	70,400
Wichita	3,200	.....	.....	.....

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Chicago	30,000	31,000	117,000	81,000
Ft. Worth	3,000	6,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	88,500	63,000	34,500	24,000
Milwaukee	6,480	4,530	5,130	3,765
Omaha	97,200	113,400	54,000	100,800
Portland	4,611	163	.....	.....
St. Joseph	17,300	17,300	20,760	5,190
St. Louis	19,500	13,500	27,000	15,000
Seattle	20,286	14,958	.....	.....
Superior	1,940	146,095	119,034	31,880
Toledo	.....	21,000	9,000	1,500

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	126,648	49,159	.....	.....
Chicago	1,317,000	721,000	1,046,000	913,000
Ft. Worth	136,000	172,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	616,000	260,000	563,000	445,000
Kan. City	554,000	494,000	514,000	328,000
Milwaukee	78,200	2,260	73,625	13,300
Omaha	619,009	717,200	948,200	814,000
Portland	130,127	78,658	.....	.....
St. Joseph	776,440	625,400	226,560	35,400
St. Louis	920,800	699,000	765,600	316,000
Seattle	209,300	131,100	.....	.....
Superior	925,395	162,202	710,561	613,212
Toledo	121,800	111,300	100,800	48,300
Wichita	56,000	4,800	57,600	1,600

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	129,962	324,444	.....	.....
Chicago	13,082,000	10,216,000	4,510,000	7,027,000
Ft. Worth	109,500	385,500	10,500	28,500
Indianapolis	2,236,000	2,892,000	1,099,000	2,386,000
Kan. City	7,791,100	4,493,100	3,381,000	2,692,500
Milwaukee	817,000	1,124,950	58,410	947,700
Omaha	6,467,939	5,284,008	6,235,200	6,017,400
Portland	200,659	85,616	.....	.....
St. Joseph	2,173,600	1,742,400	1,302,400	1,064,800
St. Louis	4,172,700	3,256,500	1,395,700	2,065,500
Seattle	503,730	85,113	.....	.....
Superior	3,250	711,507	19,500	13,800
Toledo	694,400	635,200	156,800	416,000
Wichita	36,800	4,800	24,000	3,200

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	1,655,163	1,080,427	1,283,025	1,125,994
Chicago	3,053,000	2,379,000	3,844,000	3,871,000
Ft. Worth	2,326,800	658,400	1,453,200	83,200
Hutch'n	2,698,650	3,063,150	.....	.....
Ind'polis	995,000	650,000	608,000	490,000
Kan. City	8,721,000	8,456,290	6,988,700	7,325,300
Milwaukee	1,040,000	3,140	255,910	1,400
Min'polis	14,583,000	12,607,500	10,018,500	6,595,500
Ogden, Utah	980,000	955,000	600,000	625,000
Omaha	2,808,400	1,709,197	3,474,038	1,900,800
Portland	974,646	985,009	150,129	.....
St. Joseph	946,630	1,075,140	792,780	637,120
St. Louis	5,200,300	3,279,000	4,574,100	3,094,500
Seattle	3,619,000	1,370,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,506,184	2,570,016	2,236,752	1,614,213
Toledo	938,400	872,100	1,958,400	887,400
Wichita	1,623,500	2,108,000	2,029,800	2,128,400

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Bellwood, Neb., Feb. 8.—The established ceiling prices are causing farmers to dispose of most of the wheat and corn in their hands. A severe shortage of cars makes handling this rush of grain very difficult.—Ray Kimble, Mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Cars of grain and dried peas loaded in the Inland Empire during January show an estimated increase of more than 1200 cars over January, 1943, according to records of the rail carriers. Railroad men advise the empty car situation on some lines has eased materially the last 10 days.—F. K. H.

Mason City, Ill., Jan. 31.—There is practically no local demand for seed soybeans here. This situation results from ideal weather conditions last fall for harvesting good seed quality beans. Most every farmer has held back his seed requirements. Most of our seed bean production is moving into states outside the corn belt.—Ainsworth Seed Co.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 2.—Some congestion was reported at coast terminals because of the heavy shipments during recent weeks resulting in a slackening demand from mills and elevator operators pending the unloading of cars on tracks. Some railroads in the area still experienced an acute car shortage and coast mills were having difficulty obtaining shipments previously purchased.—F. K. H.

Toledo, O.—Comparative figures for the receipts and shipments of grain during 1943 and 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat 21,858,135 (15,576,685); corn, 6,296,000 (8,023,300); oats, 5,924,685 (6,478,765); rye, 718,500 (1,864,300); barley, 2,647,470 (1,150,400); soybeans, 6,099,200 (4,038,200); shipments, wheat, 6,964,900 (5,642,000); corn, 3,795,200 (6,085,000); oats, 3,146,500 (3,777,900); rye, 1,452,000 (563,900); barley, 1,431,000 (542,900); soybeans, 2,068,800 (1,028,100).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 5.—The damp atmospheric condition, together with soft barn lots and roads, is not favorable for hauling corn from farms to market. Elevators that have had this high-moisture corn in their bins now for several weeks are concerned, as this mild weather is not improving the quality, and most of the railroads are still not in a position to furnish box cars so that the corn can be moved to market. There has been virtually no change in the quality of corn since the crop was harvested; ever since last fall, corn reaching terminals has shown high-moisture content. The best explanation that can be offered to account for this condition is that the crop was planted thirty days late

and then shucked before it had a chance to dry out. The corn gathered late, which had time to dry out in the field, shows the lowest moisture when shelled. As soon as weather conditions and roads will permit, there should be more corn moving, prior to the time that growers must get into the fields to prepare the soil for another crop.

With the arrival of warm weather, the corn of questionable keeping quality will probably be sure to move providing empty cars are furnished for loading, however producers undoubtedly will hold back supplies of good quality corn until they have some indication as to what the prospects are for the new crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Jan. 31, had completed 121,023 loans on 129,444,573 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$161,502,669.54. The wheat loans made include 45,096,830 bus. stored on farms and 84,347,743 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.248 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Redemptions to date amounted to 46,824,101 bus. of which 4,537,698 bushels were stored on farms and 42,286,403 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 531,848 loans had been completed on 403,574,539 bus. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	—Loans Completed— Number	Bushels	Redemptions (bushels)
Ark.	2	3,463	.....
Calif.	48	362,150	165,501
Colo.	2,466	4,331,215	1,827,570
Del.	456	165,900	71,422
Idaho	991	1,986,216	364,648
Ill.	340	127,936	48,846
Ind.	90	44,244	11,668
Iowa	435	230,966	57,658
Kans.	23,579	23,256,156	12,525,104
Ky.	91	45,778	11,152
Md.	1,405	461,024	244,278
Mich.	26	5,718	1,320
Minn.	5,986	3,194,991	1,143,506
Mo.	362	131,184	92,673
Mont.	6,712	12,620,209	2,802,364
Nebr.	11,514	9,749,480	3,010,396
N. J.	35	11,284	5,965
N. Mex.	294	542,144	247,573
N. Caro.	5	756	756
N. Dak.	30,538	30,254,461	9,440,627
Ohio	264	60,897	22,457
Okla.	10,286	7,113,943	3,795,198
Ore.	1,897	6,111,767	1,060,173
Penn.	446	115,348	24,665
S. Dak.	8,553	4,814,435	1,314,697
Tenn.	284	77,380	8,187
Texas	9,980	12,746,840	5,890,732
Utah	104	218,114	61,731
Va.	118	36,013	11,124
Wash.	3,080	9,629,500	2,383,390
Wyo.	636	995,061	178,120
Totals	121,023	129,444,573	46,824,101

Ottawa, Ont.—During the week ended Jan. 27 Canadian shipments of grain to the United States as reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics were 3,462,274 bus. of wheat, 543,626 bus. of oats, and 20,947 bus. of barley. Total shipments of wheat to the U. S. since Aug. 1, 1943, were 98,657,753 bus.; oats, 25,028,037 bus.; barley, 15,848,299 bus.; rye, 4,157,656 bus.; flaxseed, 6,540,450 bus. The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Jan. 27, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 743,793; oats, 1,958,163; barley, 1,285,264; rye, 297,173; flaxseed, 62,702.

The wheat carryover July 1 will be about 277,000,000 bus., assuming imports of 95,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat, reports Food Administrator Jones.

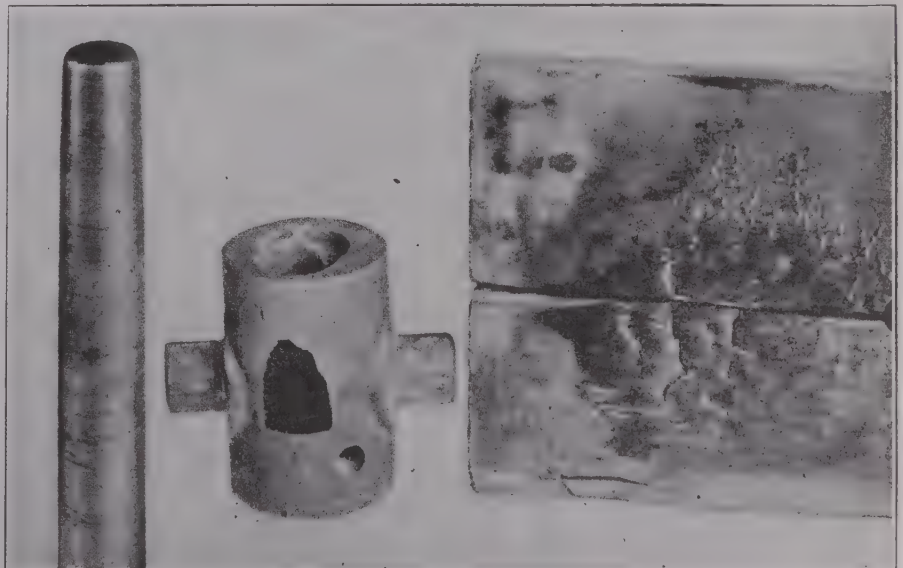
In order to relieve the strain on transportation facilities in peak beer production months brewers, under the amended order, are now allowed to carry an inventory of malt equal to 20% of 1942 usage instead of a 10% inventory as heretofore.

Narrow Escape of a Manitoba Elevator

Experienced operators of modern bulk grain handling plants know that the greatest stress is on the elevating equipment. Naturally the legs carrying all grain to the cupola for distribution, shipment or cleaning are in heavier use more hours per day than any other machinery, so they need more power and produce more friction. The resulting heat produces more fires, after the workers have gone home, than any other fire hazard of the elevator.

While most of the leg fires are known to have started in the head, they do start in the boot, as is clearly shown by the illustration of the scored boot pulley shaft, the big hole worn through the shaft bearing herewith, all due to a lack of oil. Long pipes from work floor to basement can not be depended upon to deliver oil to the boot shaft where needed. The inspector of the Affiliated Inspection Bureau of Winnipeg was puzzled beyond measure when he found the inside surface of the boot casing burned as shown 18 inches above the dryshaft. Why did the draft in the up leg casing fail to carry the fire to the head and quickly envelop the cupola in flames?

Needless to say the scored shaft, worn bearing and leg casing were all replaced with new parts and equipped with anti-friction bearings. A careful inspection of all bearings each day before closing the elevator would have disclosed the defective dry bearing and saved the house from the flames.



Scored Boot Shaft, Hole in Bearing and Burned Surface of Leg Casing Taken from Manitoba Elevator

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	33,284	18,745	.....	.....
Chicago	1,162,000	1,330,000	728,000	518,000
Ft. Worth	23,400	59,200	4,800	.....
Hutchinson	6,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Kan. City	200,000	188,800	163,200	118,400
Milwaukee	2,788,500	2,450,380	1,203,840	872,675
Omaha	190,364	414,000	550,000	598,000
Portland	126,102	67,554	.....	.....
St. Joseph	47,500	77,900	28,500	17,100
St. Louis	363,200	241,600	134,400	30,400
Seattle	138,092	79,948	.....	.....
Superior	276,220	181,965	748,873	432,628
Toledo	157,500	178,500	43,500	54,000
Wichita	4,800	.....	1,600	.....

Oppose Diversion of Box Cars

The 41st annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, held in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Feb. 1-2, had the largest attendance of any of its conventions. Diversion of grain cars to Canada and government ceilings and regulations were given spirited discussion and won close attention of the large audience present at each session.

PRES. L. E. RILEY, Pleasant Plains, opened the first session and after a few words of greeting presented Rev. H. E. Meyer, Tremont, who pronounced the invocation.

HOMER DEWEY, pres. Peoria Board of Trade, extended a very cordial greeting to the visitors. In commenting on present-day conditions Mr. Dewey said: "Regulations are made in Washington and a great many of them from theory. Men in the country can see they do not work out the way those in Washington think they should. Meetings of this kind should be well attended as they offer an excellent opportunity to supply ideas. I am not one to believe that all the brains are in Washington. While none of us like regulations, we are engaged in a war and are willing to accept practical regulations, but this does not mean that we should take them without question. The important part of a meeting of this kind is to discuss these regulations and express our views concerning them."

VICE-PRES. J. W. AINSWORTH, Mason, City, responded.

SEC'Y LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, rounding out his 25th year in the office, read his report, which received earnest commendation, not only for its thoroughness but for its revelation of great improvement in all phases of ass'n work. His report follows:

Annual Report of Sec'y Farlow

Like all other segments of American industry and enterprise the members of our organization, producers and distributors of grain, have willingly accepted their full responsibilities in the furtherance of the victory effort. Behind the men in uniform you have occupied a position of major importance. The splendid manner in which you have performed the arduous task during the period for which this report is made is now a matter of record. On the basis of that record, I commend you.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois is a voluntary association of farmers' cooperative elevator companies, organized in 1903 to promote the interests of the thirty local farmers' elevators then doing business in this state. Our 1944 Directory contains the names of 378 companies now doing business in Illinois, with elevators and warehouses at 463 stations. These companies have a total membership of about 48,000 farmer stockholders and serve nearly 100,000 farmer patrons.

They have an investment of more than \$10,000,000 in elevators, warehouses and other facilities. Last year they handled about 150,000,000 bushels of grain and about \$20,000,000 worth of merchandise, including coal, feed, lumber, hardware, petroleum products, and other farm supplies. Net operating profits for the year amounted to about \$3,000,000. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 was set aside for patronage dividends, \$750,000 for dividends on stock, \$500,000 for income taxes and \$750,000 added to surplus reserves. The average farmers' elevator is now stronger, in matters of membership, finance and service facilities, than ever before.

YOUR STATE ASSOCIATION has earnestly endeavored to render such regular and special services as conditions seemed to require. The previous membership has been maintained and ten new members added during the year. We have serviced schedule insurance contracts for 200 companies with combined payrolls in connection with workmen's compensation insurance totalling \$700,000 and \$500,000 in fidelity

bonds. We have endeavored to keep our members fully informed on all matters of general interest through the medium of our News Letter Service. While the limitation on gasoline and tires has restricted our field work in connection with calling upon local companies, much of the time of your Secretary has been required in attending conferences on subjects of general interest to our members.

Field work included 25 calls at local elevators, attendance at 15 meetings of directors and stockholders, 15 conferences on transportation and rate matters, 11 group meetings, 5 conferences on legislation, 8 conferences with attorneys on legal questions, 5 price ceiling conferences and 12 other conferences on miscellaneous subjects. We want to thank our member companies for their splendid cooperation in the prompt payment of dues by mail, making it unnecessary to expend any special effort in maintaining the membership.

PRICE CEILING REGULATIONS. One of the major problems during the past year was the interpretation of price ceiling regulations and their application to individual situations. In our regular bulletins we have explained all regulations and amendments thereto in a general way and we have spared no effort in securing authentic information on specific problems in response to every request. Corn price ceilings have been of paramount importance. It has been our observation that country elevators have made an honest effort strictly to comply with the regulations in the purchase and sale of corn, and that such violations as have been detected resulted from misunderstandings growing out of ambiguity of the regulations.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS: Since the country elevator is an important link between two major industries, agriculture and transportation, we are naturally called upon to deal with many transportation problems such as freight rates, traffic regulations and car supply. One of our problems in recent years has been to secure rail rates on corn from Northern Illinois stations to Chicago on a basis that would enable rail elevators to meet truck and barge competition. The tariffs which provide for these local competitive rates were due to expire Oct. 31 of last year. Representatives of your association appeared before the Illinois Freight Ass'n and the Illinois Commerce Commission and were successful in having the rates extended to April 30, 1944.

Your Secretary has taken an active part in all activities of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, the purpose of which is to co-operate with the carriers in maintaining efficient transportation service. As soon as it became apparent that the transportation requirements of the armed forces, in addition to increased civilian needs, would tax the rail carriers to the utmost of their capacity, steps were taken to increase the efficiency of rail equipment. Shippers pledged their cooperation in preventing loss of car days as a result of delay in loading and unloading. Vigilance committees were organized at shipping centers to police the enforcement of that pledge. The results have been exceedingly gratifying.

As Chairman of the Grain Committee, I am pleased to advise that I have not received a single complaint of delay in handling any car by a country elevator. While there have been some instances of temporary car shortage, the service was equal to our expectations up to the end of 1943.

Since January 1st the car shortage in the corn belt has become more acute. It is our opinion that a recent order of ODT, given at the request of the War Food Administration and the War Production Board, requiring the AAR to send 200 box cars daily to Canada for bringing in Canadian wheat, is largely responsible for our present car situation. We have ad-

ressed communications to the responsible authorities urging the revocation of that order.

LEGISLATION: As usual your Association kept a close check on measures proposed in the regular session of the Legislature which convened early in 1943. However, aside from the regular legislative routine, there was only one bill introduced which was of special concern to our organization. That was a bill which would have given the seller of limestone and fertilizer a lien upon the first crop grown upon the land where such limestone or fertilizer was used. It was our opinion that such liens would be a nuisance to country elevators and a discrimination against handlers of other farm supplies. After the bill had passed the Senate and reached third reading in the House, members of our association in many districts wired protests to their representatives. On final roll call the bill was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

ELEVATORS MERIT PERFORMANCE AWARD: Selective service requirements and the general man-power shortage have drawn heavily upon the personnel of country elevators, even though such employees have been classified as being in a critical occupation. Those employees who have remained on the job have necessarily been obliged to put in additional hours and perform a greater task. For the most part these employees have known no limitation of hours, but have remained on the job when there was work to be done. Such loyalty on the part of these employees deserves our commendation. It has also been our observation that boards of directors have been generous in allowing wage increases and bonus payments in keeping with the increase in living costs.

Over many industrial plants in the land we see an E pennant flying in salute to the management and employees for their contribution to the nation's high production schedule. Since the E award is available only to industries whose output goes mainly to the armed forces, country elevators are not eligible. However, on Jan. 15 Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, paid tribute to the handlers and processors of food for their outstanding performance in their respective fields of endeavor. At the same time he announced that an "A" award would be made available to all such industries of merit. I am sure every member of our organization has merited that award.

At the conclusion of his secretary's report Mr. Farlow read the report of the treasurer.

HARRY HIESER, Bloomington, read the auditor's report which showed an increase in the bushel turnover, grain sales, merchandise orders, the latter including feeds, fencing, building material, etc. Mr. Heiser's complete report will appear in a later number.

T. E. SULLIVAN, Omaha, reviewed the various insurance policies which are available to members of the ass'n, and urged the managers to give greater attention to safety measures in and around the elevators.

C. H. STOUT, Gilman, read the report of the Joint Transportation Committee, which is published elsewhere in this number.

PRES. RILEY appointed members for the various committees.

The Banquet

Every available spot in the large ballroom of the hotel was used to seat the 490 who attended the banquet, and unfortunate were the many who could not be accommodated. Although it was meatless Tuesday a sumptuous turkey dinner was served followed by an address by Pat Buttram. He was assisted by several other stars from radio stations WLS and WMBO.

Wednesday Morning Session

HAROLD STEELE, Fisher, was in charge of this session for the Managers' Club.

PRES. RILEY gave his annual address, saying in part: "This organization has been in existence 41 years. We are stronger today than ever. We have more problems than ever before,

even than in the days of the boycotts and scoop shovelers. We have learned to cooperate to get a big job done. Our ass'n has an enviable reputation. You know how it has helped you. Naturally we have made mistakes, however, we have not intentionally been on the wrong side of any controversy. It is not necessary to make apologies for anything we have done. Of great importance to members, this ass'n makes possible a meeting of this character, where you can hear questions pertinent to the trade discussed by experts, and where you can meet men handling a business like your own. You can get their views, know something of their methods, of their success. A meeting like this offers you an excellent opportunity to know your own field better by this fellowship with men having similar responsibilities."

ELIZABETH L. BONHAM, OPA attorney, Peoria, in her talk on Grain Price Ceilings, explained how to determine maximum prices, and clearly answered many questions pertaining to price ceilings and buyers' liabilities.

E. I. ROGERS, pres., Peoria-Pekin Union Ry., read the paper prepared by W. D. Beck of the Ass'n of American Railroads on the Transportation Outlook for 1944, which is published elsewhere in this number. Mr. Rogers cautioned that unless some aid in manpower is given the railroads they will be "up against it" in 1944.

H. B. PETTY, Extension Entomologist of the Illinois Agri. School, Urbana, used stereoptical slides to illustrate his talk on the Corn Borer and Other Crop Insects.

MANAGERS' CLUB LUNCHEON

The Peoria Board of Trade was host to 75 members of the Managers' Club at luncheon. Following the luncheon the Club held a short business session and reelected the following officers: Harold Steele, Fisher, pres., and Frank Barkley, Yorkville, sec'y-treas.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. RILEY presided at this closing session.

OSCAR HELINE, Marcus, Ia., pres., Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, who recently returned from a trip to England, gave an interesting talk on his observations of Wartime Agriculture in the British Isles.

A. J. TORRI, Seatonville, for the Resolutions Committee, read the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

Urge Revocation of Diversion of Box Cars

WHEREAS, the farmers of Illinois have responded to requests of government agencies by producing exceedingly large crops of corn and soybeans, and

WHEREAS, much of the corn produced in 1943 contains a high percentage of moisture which may result in serious spoilage if held in the cribs through the germinating season, and

WHEREAS, the manpower problem upon the farms could be greatly relieved if producers were permitted to shell and deliver their corn before the planting season, and

WHEREAS, the War Food Administration and the War Production Board have by appropriate certification caused the Office of Defense Transportation to order the Association of American Railroads to forward 200 box cars daily into Canada for the importation of wheat, thereby causing a critical shortage of grain cars in the Corn Belt, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge the responsible government agencies to revoke the above mentioned order or suspend it until such time as the car requirements for the movement of corn have been supplied.

Recommend Revised Price Formula for Beans

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this convention that the price making formula promulgated for the handling of the 1943 soybean crop was unnecessarily complicated and did not consistently reflect to producers the commercial value of the various grades, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we recommend a revised formula for future crops based on a maximum price for the highest quality of beans that the farmers in any community can be expected to deliver in commercial lots and a reasonable spread between the respective numerical grades as promulgated under the Federal Grain Standards Act, or upon consistent single factor discounts only without regard to numerical grades.

Insurance for Employees

WHEREAS, the Association officers have secured a potential contract for health and accident insurance to cover employees of member companies, and

WHEREAS, such insurance would tend to promote a feeling of security and good will on the part of such employees, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend to all member companies that they give due consideration to this subject and convey their wishes to the Office of the Secretary.

Thanks to Sec'y Farlow

WHEREAS, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois has grown and prospered and been of great assistance to its members in many ways, and

WHEREAS, we feel that the eminent success of the Association has been due to the great interest and cooperation of the officers, board of directors, and secretary in watching the interests of the member companies, and

WHEREAS, our Secretary, Lawrence Farlow, has served faithfully for the past twenty-five years and much of the success is due to him in having an eagle eye on the trend of economic conditions as they effect our farmers' elevator companies, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n go on record in extending our most grateful and sincere thanks for these joint services in building up an organization that is widely known and highly respected in the business world with which it has relationships and contacts.

MILTON T. SONNTAG, Plainfield, took the floor and after lauding Sec'y Farlow for his excellent work for the ass'n during the past 25 years, suggested, for the guidance of the directors, that the dues of the ass'n be increased

to permit of larger compensation for the sec'y and to provide funds for the extension of the ass'n's services. Mr. Sonntag asked for a rising vote on his suggestion, which indicated that with but few exceptions the assemblage was in favor of the increase for this purpose.

SECY FARLOW expressed his gratefulness for the words of commendation but stated he wanted it understood that whatever success he had made in the interest of the ass'n and its members was due to the work not only of the other officers and directors, but by the entire membership.

O. PINI, Ladd, read the report of the Nominating Committee which recommended the retention of all officers. Election followed: L. E. Riley, pres.; J. W. Ainsworth, vice-pres.; Charles Fairfield, Fisher, treas.; Lawrence Farlow, sec'y.

J. B. Becker, Tremont, and H. J. Greive, Edinburg, were re-elected to the board of directors.

Peoria Convention Notes

Exhibits were displayed by Seedburo Equipment Co., Pronto Products Co. and Kelly Seed Co.

Even with overcrowded conditions the management of the Pere Marquette took good care of the visiting delegates and few were turned away from convention headquarters.

Registration was handled by the Peoria Convention Bureau, supervised by Sec'y Farlow's efficient secretary, Mrs. Schultz. J. D. Stevens and J. E. McCann of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co. were on the job to pin on the attractive badges furnished by their company.

Registration

Bloomington: H. J. Moore; C. R. Hannie; G. E. Pochel; N. C. Lykkebak.

Springfield: W. J. Fernandez; Chas. Teitsworth; E. P. Palmen; M. B. Hitzemann; M. L. Lavelle; N. A. Midden; Sim Fernandes.

Decatur: Chet Knierim; H. J. Kapp; H. W. Glessner; Ross Livergood; J. R. Clark; W. C. McGuire; E. M. Anderson; T. J. Clark.

Chicago: D. F. Gerdorn, Lamson Bros. & Co.; C. D. Olsen; Jas. P. Ryan; D. J. Bunnell; J. H. Summers; Squire Cavitt; W. H. Ogden; B. F. Bywater; R. C. Feuerhaken; Gus Klein; C. E. Bostrom; J. L. Dickinson; E. F. Marshall.

Indianapolis: Ed K. Shepperd; C. M. Record; Don Hart.

St. Louis: H. H. Savage, Continental Grain Co.; R. H. Lewis; Ray Cutting, W. H. Toberman; C. W. Wilson; H. L. Boudreau; F. J. Sommer.

Chemicals: B. W. Boxmeyer; J. J. Walsh. Seeds: H. C. Myers, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.; W. H. Walton, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.; Mac Convis and Howard Springer, Funk Bros. Seed Co.; J. H. Peterson.

Insurance: J. D. Stevens and Jack McCann, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; H. H. Hawlick, V. L. Parmentier, A. R. Schroeder, J. E. Biron, of the Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.

Equipment: L. W. Faulkner, M. L. Mains, Chas. H. Clark, Seedburo Equipment Co.; E. M. Lyons, Union Iron Works; Geo. J. Betzelberger, Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Feed: R. H. Stevenson, Allied Mills; C. A. Rodibaugh.

Geo. A. Saathoff was the only elevator builder present.

W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was an interested visitor.

MANAGERS of farmers elevators and independent grain dealers: A. E. Ball, Foosland; F. E. Barkley, Yorkville; A. E. Bentley, Fairview; T. E. Bilderback, Denver; M. Bird, Tivoli; Geo. Bloomberg, Woodhull; E. W. Bockewitz, Farmersville; C. E. Bowles, Armington; Edgar Brockman, Danforth; F. P. Brown, Table Grove; Wm. Bucher, Roanoke; B. H. Carius, Tremont; W. L. Carlock, Shirley; J. K. Carson, Clarence; W. P. Cavanaugh, Ottawa; A. Dirst, Minooka; F. W. Drew, Paxton; H. T. Duffy, Bowen.

G. A. Ekiss, Dalton City; Grover Fisher, Bement; W. R. Fisher, Cisco; H. J. Freehill, Melvin; E. F. Frobish, Morrisonville; Lester Fielding, Hartsburg; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; Ed. Glennon, Bement; A. D. Goirs, Cissna Park; J. R. Grieve, London Mills; H. C. Gring, Farmers City; H. A. Gunther, Morton; R. J. Hack, Cullom; G. R. Hall, Easton; J. D. Harms, Pleasant Plains; J. H. Heins, Meadows; G. R. Hill, Mansfield; H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo; R. W. Hodson, Boody; L. C. Hollis, Paxton; C. F. Iverson, Elburn; F. B. Izard, Bunker Hill.

H. A. Joellenbeck, Okawville; J. W. Johnson, Jr., Literbury; E. T. Johnson, Sibley; Guy Jones, Danvers; R. R. Kohlman, Buckley; G. S. Larrick, Milmine; J. W. Larrick, Stonington; Glenn Linder, Ancona; J. A. Little, Farmer City; W. W. Luhring, Weston.



Frank Barkley, Yorkville, Sec'y-Treas.; Harold Steele, Fisher, Pres.

V. L. Marks, Kempton; G. D. Marshall, Stronghurst; Ezra Marti, New Lenox; H. E. Mathis, Hoopole; C. E. Miller, Piper City; C. Y. Miller, Colfax; W. E. Moritz, Worden; F. H. Moser, Forsyth; W. C. Murphy, Stanford; Ray McCord, Farmer City; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; James McMahon, Jr., Ocuya; H. McWard, Palmer; W. E. Nagle, Canton; Lee Nelson, Penfield; W. G. Nelson, Maccomb; Floyd Nordsiek, Ashland.

C. R. Paine, Hopedale; C. W. Parry, Chenoa; N. R. Peine, Minier; Frank Pepper, Wyoming; O. Pini, Ladd; Everett Pittard, Williamsfield; Lawrence Pittman, Hammond; J. H. Potts, Moweaqua; Paul Pratt, Bushnell; A. F. Ramien, Cookesville; C. T. Rees, Bradford; C. S. Reeser, Benson; Leo M. Reiser, Pleasant Plains; C. J. Roseman, Randolph; H. H. Roseman, Barnes.

J. H. Schumacher, Verona; L. E. Schwartz, Carlock; S. E. Sharp, Adrian; R. K. Sickles, Ursa; W. F. Siemons, Del Ray; C. J. Smelz, Hopedale; Howard Smith, Walnut; C. O. Snedeker, Ipava; M. T. Sonntag, Plainfield; H. B. Steele, Fisher; Harry Strawn, Jacksonville; H. G. Sturm, Cropsey; C. H. Sutter, Pierson Station; Joe Swing, Fountain Creek; Harry Taake, Troy; A. J. Torri, Seatonville.

G. H. Walters, Maquon; G. J. Wasem, Patoka; Bryce; E. E. Wilson, Piper City; L. G. Windish, Oneida; J. L. Worsham, Sheldon; R. E. Wright, R. F. D., Leland; J. H. Zink, Kasbeer. J. P. Watkins, San Jose; W. H. Wiemer, Delavan; W. D. Weter, Kewanee; B. H. Williams,

Commission Must Consider Various Rate Factors

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 7 by 6 to 3 set aside the Interstate Commerce Commission's rejection of a rate schedule proposed by the Eastern-Central Motor Carriers Ass'n of New York.

The trucking ass'n sought to make a rate on shipments of 30,000 pounds to compete with railroads. The Commission, held this could not be permitted since there was no reduction in cost, as two separate shipments would have to be made.

The court said: "Each form of transportation presents its own problems for the function of rate making. And each, by virtue of competition with others, presents additional complications arising from the varied circumstances of their operations. Hence, in such situations, principles previously established for application with a single form of transportation cannot always be transplanted without consequence unduly harmful.

"In short, the very fact that a railroad carload is 30,000 pounds and a truckload 20,000, with rates tied to these weights, may make a life or death difference in the competitive struggle."

The court returned the application to the Commission for further study and consideration of competition between motor carriers and railroads.

Iowa Co-operatives Hear of Corn Ceiling

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held its 40th annual convention, Jan. 25 and Jan. 26, at the Hotel Warden, Fort Dodge, Ia., with a large attendance.

OSCAR HELINE of Marcus, pres., gave interesting facts observed on his 2-months' stay in Great Britain.

"When the war broke out," Heline said, "England had less than a three weeks' margin in its food supply, and was growing only enough crops to feed its 47,000,000 population two days a week.

"Today, the island has reached a point in food production where it is almost self-sufficient."

British agriculture achieved this triumph of production by reclaiming 8,250,000 acres of derelict land, Heline explained.

England's food production is supervised by county war agricultural committees, similar to the A.A.A. committees familiar to midwest farmers but with more power.

Farmers are graded A, B and C, according to production ability. The C farmer is given an opportunity to improve his standing and if he fails is ruthlessly removed from the land, which is turned over to a better producer.

The actions of the county committees rarely arouse complaint.

"We simply don't know in this country what discipline and sacrifice in wartime mean.

"American lend-lease agricultural equipment and fertilizer made it possible for England to win its battle of food production."

Without our tractors and heavy machinery, the millions of acres of derelict land could never have been reclaimed and without American fertilizer this land could never have been made to produce.

Lend-lease provided England with about 17,000 tractors, a month's output in the United States and a year's in England.

JAS. M. STEWART of Des Moines, district O.P.A. price attorney, said: Whatever the reason, good or bad, for delay in changing a regulation, we should follow the rule of the law until it is rewritten.

I regret to report, however, that many sales of corn in carload quantities have been made in this area in apparent violation of the terms of section five. A country elevator, for example, selling a car of corn to a merchandiser at Fort Dodge, or Des Moines, or Kansas City, may not receive payment on the basis of the formula price at Monett, which is not, and never has been, a basing city for establishment of formula prices in Iowa. Selling "basis Monett" is not recognized by the regulation.

A considerable number of inquiries have come into our district office at Des Moines and into the Chicago and national offices respecting various devices which were under contemplation by the industry to make possible the legal consummation of contracts which had already been made "basis Monett." No real point would be served by mentioning these various plans here. Suffice it to say that every one must be ruled illegal which does not squarely meet the terms of the regulation.

Any initial contract which fails to meet the requirements of the regulation and sets forth a selling price or an offering price higher than that permitted by the regulation is necessarily illegal in its very inception.

It is not my duty to assist the seller by bailing him out of his uncomfortable seat. Handling of the matter from this time forward is transferred from our price division to the investigation and enforcement division.

RESOLUTIONS adopted urged continuance of rationing and price control, favored subsidies to keep down living expenses, a federal income tax high enough to retard inflation, more ac-

ademic freedom at Iowa State College, an increase in the supply of farm machinery, and pre-season announcement of price ceilings, floors and subsidies.

The officers were re-elected: Mr. Heline, pres.; Milford M. Beeghly of Pierson, vice pres., and Don E. Edison of Fort Dodge, sec'y.

Directors are Beeghly, Heline, N. K. Anderson, Thompson; R. F. Dunkelberg, Rockford; Lenhard Holden, Ottosen; O. E. Heider, Arcadia; Albert Koolhof, Webster City, Fred W. Nelson, Nevada; Jens G. Thuesen, Cedar Falls; H. L. Christensen, Malcom; R. W. Jurgens, West Bend, and M. M. Stientjes, Hull.

The World Wheat Situation

Deflation of the wheat surplus in 1944 now appears to be fairly certain. The prospect is not alarming, however, and there is no danger of the wheat shortage experienced in North America in 1917-18 being repeated.

By Feb., 1918, the situation had become really tough and regulations in the United States forbade the sale of wheat-flour to individual consumers without an equal amount of substitutes, such as corn meal, corn grits, oatmeal and rye. The records show that in the crop year 1917-18 less wheat was used for civilian and military in the United States than is expected to be fed to their live stock and poultry in the crop year 1943-44.

Things were not quite so bad in Canada where the domestic consumption, by reason of smaller population, was much less, but in June, 1918, it was found that if Canada was to continue to export wheat and flour, which was urgently needed in Europe, the people at home would have to make sacrifices. Action was taken by the Canadian Food Board to provide for and arrange the distribution of substitutes for wheat-flour. A number of mills turned to the production of these substitutes which included flour or meal from corn, oats, barley and rye.

The statistical position of wheat then and now differs greatly. It is true that bumper crops were produced in both Canada and the United States in 1915, but in the two years following the production was much smaller and at no time up to 1918 was there really any surplus of wheat in North America for which markets could not be found. The major surplus-producing countries went into the present war with larger-than-normal stocks of wheat, and their combined production during the first four years of war was much better than average. Fewer deficiency countries are among the non-belligerents in the present conflict and outlets for surplus wheat are, therefore, greatly reduced. It is estimated that world exports of wheat and flour in the crop year 1942-43 were the smallest in any year since the late 1880's.

The latest available figures indicate that Canada, Argentina and Australia between them had at least 1,000,000,000 bus. of surplus wheat on hand Jan. 1, 1944. The Argentine crop has since been reduced by about 30,000,000 bus., while the harvest prospects for winter wheat in the United States appear to have been lowered considerably by the unfavorable moisture situation, which is a threat also to the spring wheat crops of both Canada and the United States this year. The export shipments of Canadian wheat and flour to the end of December are well ahead of the corresponding figures a year earlier, while estimates of wheat to be fed to live stock in the United States have been revised upward to about 500,000,000 bus. for the year ending June 30.

These are some of the signs pointing to reduction of the present wheat surplus. It might be assumed also that relief shipments will increase in 1944 as occupied territories are retaken from the Nazis. It is quite obvious, however, that the wheat surplus will still be quite substantial at the end of the year unless disaster befalls the crops in 1944.—Dominion of Canada Bureau of Statistics.

Books Received

MODERN POULTRY FARMING is a complete manual giving information valuable at every stage of a poultry project, from the smallest keeper to the largest producer. Its contents include poultry house construction, hatching the eggs, brooding, feeding, rearing, rations, vitamins, artificial illumination, marketing eggs and poultry, culling, selection, breeding, poultry diseases, turkeys, guinea fowls, peafowls, ducks, geese and swans, pigeons, pheasants. It tells what feeds to use to develop chicks into husky broilers and heavy egg producers in the shortest time. The author, L. M. Hurd, has had the advantages of experimental work done at one of the largest and best equipped poultry experimental farms in North America maintained by the State of New York at Ithaca, where he is a member of the faculty of Cornell University. This cloth-bound book of 600 pages is illustrated with over 200 engravings, and indexed. Just off the presses of the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Av., New York. Price, \$4.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Blytheville, Ark.—A. A. Mantey, manager of the dehydrating plant of the Dell Co-op. Ass'n, was the principal speaker at the Kiwanis Club luncheon Jan. 27 at Hotel Noble.—P. J. P.

Harrisburg, Ark.—C. J. Frederic, 57, superintendent of the Mouton Rice Mill, died of a heart attack in a hospital at Jonesboro while receiving treatment for an injured foot.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—R. V. Freeze has opened a feed store, the Jonesboro Feed & Grain Co. He is a veteran feed dealer, having been in business with his father here and later has been associated with the Stockyards Feed Store.

CALIFORNIA

Hollywood, Cal.—Elbridge Amos Stuart, 86, chairman of the board of the Carnation Co., and its subsidiary, the Albers Milling Co., died Jan. 14, at his home here. Mr. Stuart was active in his official capacity until he was stricken a few days before his death.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Arrangements are being made to permit farmers in western Canada who are joining the armed forces to deliver wheat holdings in excess of delivery quotas.

Montreal, Ont.—C. H. Short, who has been vice-pres. and managing director of Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., has been appointed president, succeeding Brig. Gen. F. S. Meighen, who has been elected chairman of the board.

Toronto, Ont.—A reduction in storage charged on grain in western country elevators in Canada was recently announced. The existing charge of one-fiftieth of a cent a bushel a day will be reduced to one-sixtieth. The charge of one-fiftieth in terminal elevators will remain unchanged. It is understood the new rate will be effective during the remainder of the present crop year, ending July 31, and probably will be extended beyond that date.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Fred W. Lake, executive vice-pres. of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., is recovering from a recent serious case of pneumonia that followed an attack of influenza.

Denver, Colo.—Mathew C. Belan, vice-pres. in charge of production for the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., resigned that position, effective Feb. 1, and will return to Minneapolis, Minn., to establish a milling engineering service.

Dolores, Colo.—The Dolores Flour Mill owned and operated by K. L. McGalliard will replace its old machinery with new equipment. The building will be enlarged and remodeled in anticipation of the change. Work of installing the equipment is expected to begin about March 1.

ILLINOIS

Timewell, Ill.—Alva Perry has purchased the elevator near the stock yards from Mrs. Bertha Manny. He also purchased the scale near there.

Niantic, Ill.—C. Frank Osborn, 82, at one time employed at the Farmers Grain Co., and also formerly a grain buyer for the H. I. Baldwin Grain Co. at Walker Station, died recently.—P. J. P.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Sollitt Grain & Feed Co. has been dissolved.

Carlinville, Ill.—William E. Johnson, 74, bookkeeper at the Carlinville Grain Co., died recently.—P. J. P.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. is planning to erect a new elevator on the site of the present structure in South Washington St. The old frame building is being razed. O. E. Martin is manager.—P. J. P.

Elliott, Ill.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Elliott Elvtr. Co., donations of \$100 were voted for Paxton Community Hospital and the American Red Cross. A 25% dividend also was declared.—P. J. P.

Timewell, Ill.—The Timewell Elevator was entered and robbed recently, the thieves gaining entrance by breaking the glass in the front door. Manager Clyde Cutforth stated a small amount of cash was taken from the cash register.—P. J. P.

Sidney, Ill.—L. B. Porterfield was re-elected president of the Sidney Grain Co. at the recent annual meeting. V. I. Johnston, manager, presented his annual report and dinner was served at noon by the W.S.C.S. of the Methodist church.—P. J. P.

Fisher, Ill.—The Fisher Farmers Grain & Coal Co. at its recent annual meeting reported the company had handled 761,309 bus. of grain during the past year and had sold \$64,224.53 in merchandise and coal. A 25 per cent dividend was declared.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—Oscar A. Collins, 47, widely known grain dealer, died of a heart attack at noon, Jan. 20, while at work in the Douglas County Grain Co. elevator at Galton. Mr. Collins also owned the Douglas County Grain Co. elevator here and at Hayes.

Decatur, Ill.—Walter Webb, rural route 5, an employee of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., received serious head and face injuries Jan. 19 when the head of a large power hoist struck him while workers were hoisting some spouting from the ground into the plant.—P. J. P.

Perdueville (Paxton p.o.), Ill.—The Perdue Elvtr. Co. reported the year just closed had been one of the most profitable years in the history of the company. A 20% dividend was declared, and substantial increases in salary were given Manager Floyd Drew and his elevator assistant, Jack Linder.

Bloomington, Ill.—The F. W. & W. Cob Products Co. has been organized to process corn cobs by O. Lloyd Welsh, E. D. Funk, Jr., and Charles Snow. At the same time Chas. P. Noel, of Covington, Tenn. is in the market for carlots of corn cobs to be used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Bloomington, Ill.—A frame elevator with corrugated iron covering, used for storage and cob grinding operations by the F. S. W. Cob Products Co., was destroyed by fire Jan. 18. Efforts to fight the fire were hampered by low water pressure, while two fire trucks, mired in the mud, had to be dragged to safety by tractors as the walls of the elevator collapsed.

Melvin, Ill.—Henry Arends, of Arends & Son was honored at a dinner Jan. 19 in honor of his 84th birthday anniversary, in the home of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Arends. Mr. Arends is Melvin's oldest business man, having purchased the grain elevator and implement business in 1914, which he continues to operate with his sons, LeRoy and Walter.—P. J. P.

Stronghurst, Ill.—On Jan. 15 Glenn D. Marshall completed 20 years as manager of the Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co. He and his assistant, Mr. Butler, were re-hired for the ensuing year at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. The company experienced the largest volume of business in its history last year.

Champaign, Ill.—Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n is observing Feb. 9 as its day of celebration during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois. At the annual grain show principal exhibits include corn and soybeans from plots entered in the official 10-acre contests. The association will hold its annual meeting and banquet also on Feb. 9.—P. J. P.

Minonk, Ill.—Thomas M. Livingston of Grayville recently purchased the elevator of John H. Leffers on the I. C. right-of-way and leased the elevator on the Santa Fe Railroad belonging to Dean McCully, and acquired the business and good will of the Leffers & McCully firm. He has taken possession of the business and stated he expects to continue business along the same lines it has been conducted in the past. Leffers & McCully had been in existence as a firm since the death of R. B. Stoddard in 1942.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. has let a contract to the Eikenberry Const. Co. for construction of an elevator to replace the one that burned last November. The new structure is to be completed by July 1. The capacity of the new elevator will be 50,000 bus. Together with the capacity of the steel bins which contain soybeans and were undamaged by the fire, total capacity of the house will be 90,000 bus. The company has resumed operations and shelled corn may be brought here and where necessary, a sheller will be sent to the farm. Victor Current is owner and manager of the Catlin Grain Co.

Warsaw, Ill.—Manager Irven Meyer of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. stated it would not be long now before the elevator could ship grain via the Mississippi River barges. After years of planning and work and long drawn out court battles, the elevator will enjoy the privileges of water shipping. The Eikenberry Const. Co. is installing machinery in the elevator for conveying the grain from the elevator across the T. P. & W. railroad tracks, to barges. The 24-in. rubber conveyor belt is over 240 ft. in length. It runs on more than 40 sets of rollers of four rollers each set. The belt will be housed both coming and going to protect it from the weather, and will run 25 ft. above the ground. At the end of the steel span, over the river edge, is a 15-h.p. motor which operates the machinery. The loading spout is about 20 ft. long, a telescope affair that can be lengthened to 30 ft. An 18 to 20 inch swinging boom holds it, and barges can be loaded evenly without being moved. The distance from the elevator to the pier where the barges will tie up is approximately 150 ft., 100 ft. of which is the railroad right of way that had to be spanned without anyone setting foot on the property. Well up in the elevator is a hopper scale which will weigh a car load of grain. Grain runs from it into a bin and thence onto the conveyor belt at the rate of about 3,000 bus. per hour. It is necessary to build another pier out in the river to which barges can tie. It is to be above the first one constructed. Mr. Meyer did not venture an opinion as to when the first barge might be loaded, but he predicted that it would be a barge of corn.

Rockbridge, Ill.—The Rockbridge Grain Co., recently organized, has bought the old Stanard-Tilton elevator from A. E. Lovell, the large garage there and a warehouse from P. J. Achenbach, and will open business in the near future. It will handle grain, feeds, coal, farm supplies, gasoline, oils, automobile and tractor service, tractor parts, and do custom grinding and mixing of feeds; also sell mixed feed and ground grain in truck or car load lots. George N. Cole will be manager of the elevator and garage and Henry Meneley has been employed as mechanic.

Ludlow, Ill.—W. H. Watson was named president of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting. A net profit of \$25,914.55 was announced by Eugene S. Hoerner, manager, in his annual report. Dividends totaling \$18,487.86 were distributed to all patrons of the company. Dividends were based on 5 per cent on preferred stock; and patronage dividends of 2 cents per bushel on grain and 6 per cent on deductions for income taxes. Hoerner also reported that 616,000 bus. of grain were handled during 1943.—P. J. P.

Emden, Ill.—Wm. A. Komnick, manager of the Emden Farmers Grain Co. for the past 25 years, has announced his intention to retire from the grain business within six months. Mr. Komnick is the company's first and only manager to date having been with them since their organization in 1919. At its recent Stockholders meeting the company served dinner to its 136 stockholders and distributed dividends in the amount of \$5,800.00. The company's only plant at Emden is one of the most modern in the state. Mr. Komnick will devote his time to the direction of The B. B. Milling Co. of which he is owner, and farming interests. Edward B. Jeckel, the company's former second man, is the new manager.

CHICAGO NOTES

Edward F. L. Poehler, 82, head of a hay and grain company that was founded by his father in 1870, died Feb. 6.

The Millers National Federation will hold its annual convention here at the Edgewater Beach Hotel on May 3, 4 and 5.

J. George R. Graham has been admitted to partnership in the firm of James E. Bennett & Co. Thomas Bennett has retired from the firm.

The following new members were enrolled recently in the Chicago Board of Trade: Walter J. Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Stanley W. Carr, Chicago; Richard M. Crooks, Thomson & McKinnon, New York, N. Y.

Oscar Hollander and Ray C. Feuerhaken formerly with McKenna & Strasser, have formed a partnership to deal in futures and receive grain and soybeans on consignment. The firm name will be Hollander & Feuerhaken with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg.

Members of the Board of Trade have adopted a rule providing that during the existence of O. P. A. revised maximum price regulation on wheat, the rate of commission chargeable to non-members of the exchange for receiving and selling or for buying and shipping wheat shall be 1.5c a bushel.

Frank E. Church was re-elected president of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. at the recent annual stockholders meeting; Alfred Simandl was renamed vice-pres.; L. A. Labourn, in charge of the grain department of the mill, was elected a new vice-pres. of the company. All other officers were re-elected.

New officers of the Chicago Feed Club were installed at the dinner meeting held Jan. 21 at the Morrison Hotel. Charles Van Horsen, General Mills, Inc., is president; S. O. Werner, vice-pres.; W. Lee Blanc, sec'y; S. Nordvall, treas. New directors are W. H. Radke, Corn Products Co., and J. G. Muldoon, Hales & Hunter Co. The next meeting will be held Feb. 18.

INDIANA

Odon, Ind.—The Odon Milling Co. has installed a new hammer mill and feed mixer.—H. H. H.

Vincennes, Ind.—V. S. Kennedy is opening a new feed mill and store at the old Geneva Hatchery Warehouse on North Busseren St.—H. H. H.

Edgerton, Ind.—The Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. will replace the steam power with electric power consisting of nine totally inclosed motors.—A. E. L.

Waynetown, Ind.—Guy R. Tyler, formerly employed as manager of the Finch-Moore Grain Co. at Hillsboro, Ind., is now employed by the Waynetown Grain Co.

Markle, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator was purchased by Carl S. Smyth of Warren. Mr. Smyth also owns the Bellville Feed Mill north of Warren.—A. E. L.

Rushville, Ind.—The Arnold Orme & Sons Elevator, sold Jan. 10 to The Central Soya Co. of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is now operating as Orme Elevator, Inc.—Frank Orme.

Manson (Frankfort, R.F.D. 6), Ind.—We have changed our name from Lake & Reagan Grain Co. to Manson Grain Co.; no change in ownership or management.—Manson Grain Co.

Belshaw (Lowell p.o.), Ind.—Fred Dahl, doing business under the firm name of Belshaw Elevator Co., has purchased the former Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co. property.—A. E. L.

Tillmans (Monroeville p.o.) Ind.—The Allen County Co-operative Ass'n is remodeling its local branch elevator. A new concrete basement and driveway will be added, together with a 30x50 ft. addition for feed mill.—A. E. L.

Evansville, Ind.—Several of the defense plants in Evansville have been laying off men during the past several weeks and according to Virgil L. Katterhenry, farm labor agent in Vanderburg County, many of the men will return to the farm.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Louis Schnur, 78, prominent retired miller and grain dealer of this city, died on Jan. 21 at a hospital in Evansville, Ind., after a short illness. For several years he held an executive position with the Home Mill & Grain Co.—W. B. C.

Fairmount, Ind.—Government officials have granted the necessary priorities for construction of the new building of the Fairmount Grain Co., and workmen again are busy on the practically completed frame elevator and mill structure after an interruption of nearly two weeks. Fairmount Grain Co. writes that mill, of 10,000-bu. grain storage capacity, is about completed and grinding is expected to start in about two weeks altho it will require about six weeks to completely finish the building.

Enos (Morocco, R. F. D.), Ind.—The elevator owned by Walter Atkinson and John Colbourne and operated since the first of the year by Harry Brunton, which burned Jan. 22, contained 11,000 bus. of corn, 2,000 bus. of oats, 1,500 bus. of wheat, 5,000 bus. of feed and \$1,000 of building material. The elevator was completely destroyed; total loss was estimated at about \$40,000, with partial insurance. The owners plan to rebuild as soon as it is possible to obtain necessary material and machinery. The fire started in the cob bin. On account of lack of any adequate supply of water, fire departments from Morocco and Schneider that responded quickly to fight the fire, were nearly helpless until the New York Central Railroad placed two locomotives with their tenders full of water, at their disposal. These locomotives were shuttled back and forth from Morocco, enabling firemen to save surrounding buildings.

IOWA

Avoca, Ia.—Burke Bros. Feed Store will be opened here soon, with Gaylord Harris in charge as manager.

Deep River, Ia.—Charley Gillaspie is the new manager of the Wake Feed Store, Jack Keller, the former manager having entered the navy.

Marathon, Ia.—Hazel O. Campbell was appointed sec'y, treasurer and manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting.

Ewart, Ia.—C. L. Johnson has changed the name of his elevator to the Johnson Feed & Grain Co. The elevator has been known as the Wells-Hamilton Co. for years.

Deep River, Ia.—Lloyd Moore, recently hired as manager of the Wake Feed Store, died of a heart attack, Jan. 17, while seated at the breakfast table at his daughter's home.

Winfield, Ia.—Clone Swarts, 12 years manager of Winfield Elevator Supply Co., has resigned to devote full time to his farm west of here. Johnny Anderson, his assistant more than a year, has been named successor.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—General Mills, Inc., has purchased the Western Grocery Co. warehouse and will convert it into a food processing plant as a part of its 20-million dollar expansion program planned for the post-war period.

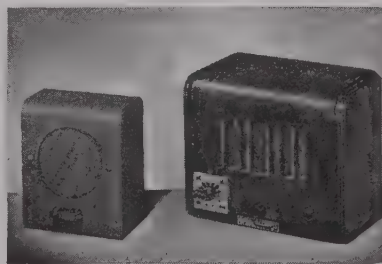
Adair, Ia.—J. F. John, of Beresford, S. D., has leased the Adair feed mill from John Roscamp of Cedar Falls, owner. Arthur Wedemeyer who has been serving as manager of the mill is to continue work temporarily.

Sheldon, Ia.—Oscar Heline, president of the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n, was the main speaker at the Open Forum in the high school auditorium the evening of Feb. 8. Mr. Heline has recently returned from a trip to England as a government representative to study British agriculture.

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CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Humboldt, Ia.—The Alfalfa Milling Co. has its new plant located three blocks south of the County Court House in operation. The new building is 60 x 50 ft. in size, of cement block construction, and equipped with the latest type machinery.

Lake Mills, Ia.—Alfred Larson, 53, for 18 years manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, died Jan. 21 at the Naeve Hospital in Albert Lea. The immediate cause of his death was gastric hemorrhage complicated by a severe attack of influenza.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange reported total sales of \$664,717.61 during the past year, the largest amount of sales in dollar value of any year in its history, Manager Myron Daily said. The net profit was 2.30 per cent of the total sales.

Ferguson, Ia.—Fire originating in the gasoline engine room below the office of the Ferguson elevator Jan. 21 was brought under control by a local bucket brigade quickly, but not before it has caused considerable damage in the office. W. M. Renner is the owner.

Kensett, Ia.—Ed Mellem, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at Grundy, Center, Ia., recently purchased the A. A. Thompo & Son, Inc., elevator, coal and lumber business and will take over operation as soon as he is relieved of his duties at Grundy Center.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The advertising com'te of the Feed Institute of Iowa which met at the Roosevelt Hotel, Jan. 21, planned its advertising campaign for February and March. Bert Stolpe, chairman of the com'te, and Carroll Swanson, chairman of the finance com'te, both of Des Moines, were in charge of the meeting.

Clinton, Ia.—Ernest S. Scott, widely known feed plant construction layout and equipment engineer, has joined the local staff of Pillsbury Feed mills. Scott will be supervising engineer of construction, maintenance and operation for all Pillsbury Feed division plants located in nine cities from the middle west to the west coast.

Clinton, Ia.—Improvements in connection with the industrial alcohol plant operated by the Clinton Products Co. is underway, contract for which was awarded The Weitz Co., Inc. Included in the work is an evaporating and drying system for the recovery of protein feeds from distiller's solubles. The work does not contemplate the construction of a grain elevator at this time.—R. W. W.

Persia, Ia.—It was Bowles versus Bowles in Federal Court in Omaha, but the Bowles from Iowa won out over O. P. A. Administrator Chester Bowles of Washington. The action, brought in the name of the O. P. A. Administrator, charged E. A. Bowles of the Bowles Grain Co., with asking and receiving a total of \$457.25 more than the maximum price for shelled yellow and white corn. Federal Judge Dewey ruled the overcharges were unintentional, that Bowles appeared in court voluntarily and that the Iowan co-operated with the O. P. A. in determining the number of sales and overcharges.—A. G. T.

Muscatine, Ia.—The grain alcohol plant operated here by the Grain Processing Corp. is producing at its capacity of 25,000 gals. of 190 proof alcohol daily, G. A. Kent, pres., announced. A feed recovery unit, under construction, will convert the by-product of the plant into feed, and when this unit is completed, a larger proportion of corn will be used in alcohol manufacture. The \$1,500,000 grain alcohol plant was built with government funds, and its entire output of alcohol is purchased by the Defense Supplies Corp. which allocates it to firms using industrial alcohol in the manufacture of war materials. The alcohol is denatured before it leaves the plant. An expansion to the plant is contemplated that will boost the total investment to about \$2,000,000.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Sec'y Floyd P. Willette of the Council Bluffs Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 26, announced financial backing for a soybean processing plant here has been assured. He said, however, that there was a question whether sufficient beans to keep the plant in operation could be obtained in this area. They would be obtained mainly from Iowa farms within a range of 100 miles of Council Bluffs.—Art Torkelson of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Holland, Ia.—Max Belz has purchased his father's share in the Holland Grain Co. and in the future will operate the business as a separate unit, in charge as owner and manager. The father, Ray Belz, of Conrad, also operated grain elevators at Conrad, Faulkner and Thornton. Belz & Co. bought the local grain and coal business from Jerry Peters in 1941 and it has been under the management of Max Belz ever since. A large warehouse and lumber sheds have been added since they took over the business.

Centerville, Ia.—Harry R. Schultz, former president and manager of Standard Soy Bean Mills, Centerville, Ia., and a member of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. since Oct. 1, has been appointed manager of the new soybean division of the Pillsbury organization, Philip W. Pillsbury, president, recently announced. He also will direct operations of the company's new soybean processing plant now being constructed at Clinton, Ia., also headquarters of Pillsbury's two-year-old feed mills division. Headquarters of the soybean division will be located here temporarily where the company last October purchased the plant of the Standard Soy Bean Mills.

Belmond, Ia.—Whitney Eastman, president of the Vegetable Oil and Protein Division of General Mills, Inc., has announced the appointment of two executives to his staff. They are Mr. Walter E. Flumerfelt as manager of the Belmond, Ia., extraction Soybean processing plant and Mr. Wilbur L. Taylor as Technical Director of the Vegetable Oil and Protein Division. Priorities have now been secured for the complete installation of General Mills' first Soybean processing plant using the continuous solvent extraction process. Also under construction are storage facilities for half a million bushels of soybeans. Present plans call for processing operations to begin in the early summer at Belmond.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—New cereal wage rates set by the regional W.L.B. at Kansas City, Jan. 25, range from a minimum of 60c an hour for flake packers to a top of \$1.50 an hour for class A electricians. Edgar L. Warren, board chairman, said the rates would be used by the board guideposts for acting on wage adjustment applications.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Floyd P. Willette, 46, Monte Vista, Colo., has been employed by the Council Bluffs Chamber of Commerce as local industrial commissioner and has taken over his new duties. Mr. Willette has long been active in transportation, rate and chamber of commerce affairs. He comes here from the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. He served nine years as sec'y of the Atchison, Kan., chamber of commerce; was transportation commissioner for the St. Joseph Grain Exchange; vice-pres. and commerce counsel for the Mid-Western Motor Freight Transfer Bureau at Kansas City and manager and sec'y of the Distributors Transportation league at Oklahoma City.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Ralph Stephens, 31, spoutman at the Omaha Elvtr. Co. elevator, was seriously injured when he fell 80 ft. to the bottom of a bin when a clutch handle on a tripper on the bin floor of the elevator broke, causing him to lose his balance. He fell over a three-ft. guard rail and plunged into the bin, which contained about three feet of grain. Vincent Blum, manager of the elevator, said no one saw the accident occur, but weighmen working at the top of the elevator missed him and a search was started. Stephens was found crawling out of a 30-inch manhole at the bottom of the bin. He was taken to the hospital where it was found he had sustained hip, leg and back injuries.

DES MOINES LETTER

The Des Moines Feed, Flour, Seed & Grain Dealers Club held its regular meeting the evening of Feb. 7 at the East Des Moines Club. Phil Tobias, of the Simmons & Simmons Advertising Agency, Chicago, addressed the members on the subject, "Postwar Planning."

L. K. Shupe, assistant manager of Kelley Feeds, is in the Navy. He will report for duty in February. Mr. Shupe has been with the Kelley firm for the past seven years.

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n recently enrolled the following new members: Fairfield Soy Mill, Fairfield; Hickson's Hatchery,



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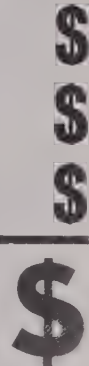
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KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained a small fire loss on Jan. 15.

Russell, Kan.—The Poor Grain Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Anson, Kan.—Stayton Bros. elevator was damaged by high winds recently, the loss small.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss on Jan. 14.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. had an electrical breakdown in its "A" mill plant recently.

Vandale (Haysville p. o.), Kan.—The W. J. Stevens feed mill was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Glasco, Kan.—The old hotel building recently purchased by the Glasco Milling Co. is being remodeled to be used for warehouse purposes.

Troy, Kan.—Glenn Edwards Agee, 43, manager of the feed and grain department of the Concordia Creamery Co., died Jan. 22.—P. J. P.

Buhler, Kan.—J. C. Regier, president and manager of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., has recovered sufficiently from a heart attack to be able to return to his home from Grace Hospital, Hutchinson.

Marysville, Kan.—The local plant of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. probably will be enlarged this summer and other planned improvements will be carried out, Earl Price, local manager, stated.

Norton, Kan.—L. A. "Jim" Elsea, 45, for the past two and one-half years manager of the Goffe-Carkener grain office here, died of a heart attack recently. He had been ill for 10 days, but his condition had not been regarded as serious.

Topeka, Kan.—Ray Bayleff, 24, employee of the Forbes Bros. Central Mills here, suffered a broken leg while loading feed into a truck at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24. He had taken a truck of feed there and was reloading for the return trip when the accident occurred.—P. J. P.

Axtell, Kan.—O. C. Temple is new manager of the Robinson Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Raymond A. Ring, who resigned. Temple formerly conducted a service station and dray line and assisted in the operation of a dairy business. Adolph Vossen is assistant at the elevator.

Independence, Kan.—John P. McCarroll, 58, superintendent of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., died Jan. 23 at the Independence Sanitarium after an illness of 10 months.

Videtta Spur (Coffeyville p. o.), Kan.—The Derrick Grain Co. recently held open house to celebrate the opening of its new feed store. Coffee and doughnuts were served all visitors.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Moses Bros. Mill, owned by Flour Mills of America, resumed the grinding of wheat recently, for the first time in 18 years. A. D. Creech is manager. The Moses Mill, shut down in 1926, was reopened last June, and has been used since then for the manufacture of alcohol grits and feed.

KENTUCKY

Cadiz, Ky.—George Smullen, a former partner in the Adams & Smullens Milling Co. with the late H. T. Adams, died at his home in Henderson, Ky., Dec. 31.

Maysville, Ky.—Joshua B. Everett, a member of the J. C. Everett Co., operators of grain elevators, has been appointed Commissioner of Welfare by Gov. Simeon Willis.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Frankfort Grocery Co., capital \$100,000, was incorporated Jan. 27, for dealing in foods, feed, hay and grain. The incorporators are S. H. and H. C. Powell, of Hazard, Ky.; and J. A. Powell, of Lawrenceburg, Ky.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—Sterling T. Chase, general manager of the Lexington Roller Mills, Inc., at a recent meeting of directors of the firm was elevated to the office of president, succeeding J. A. Goodwin. Charles M. Marshall was named vice-pres.; J. M. Bramble, treas.; Mrs. Katherine Weaver, sec'y. Mr. Chase will continue as general manager.

Louisville, Ky.—Fred C. Borries recently resigned as president of Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., effective immediately, and severed all connections with the company. Mr. Borries had been actively associated with Ballard & Ballard for more than 25 years, and had been president and general manager for more than 10 years. He has been active in milling association affairs and was president of the Millers National Federation for two years.

Frankfort, Ky.—A bill providing for semi-monthly inspection of all weighing and measuring devices, or scales used in tobacco and grain warehouses, also livestock yards, was offered in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky General Assembly Feb. 3 by Franklin Goins, with testing of weights and measures assigned to the State Department of Agriculture, with any equipment found defective to be kept out of use until repaired and certified to by the state department as having been corrected. The act would provide fines of from \$100 to \$500 on any corporation violating the law, and a corporation would further forfeit its corporate rights.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—The Soya Co. of America is installing a 500-bu. Randolph Drier.—L. S. C.

Baltimore, Md.—The directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce at the organization meeting held Feb. 2 elected the following officers for the year 1944: President, Gustav Herzer, Jr.; vice pres., C. Emmerich Mears; sec'y-treas., Howard G. Disney; ass't sec'y, Earl F. Myers; Executive Com'ite.—Thomas G. Hope, Chairman, Robert D. Sinton, Vice Chairman, Harry E. Morrison, J. George Oehrl, Charles F. Thomas. Mr. Herzer has been a member of the Chamber for over thirty-six years, and has always taken an active interest in its affairs. He has served many times as a member of the Board of Directors, as president for the past two years, and also on various important com'ites.

MICHIGAN

Plymouth, Mich.—Harry C. Wickens, formerly connected with Kasco Mills, Toledo, O., has joined the Specialty Feed Products Co. where he is in charge of the firm's wholesale and retail division. Mr. Wickens is a brother of J. J. Wickens, owner of the Specialty Feed Products Co.

Ortonville, Mich.—B. L. Hamilton, owner and manager of the Ortonville Feed & Seed Store, purchased last December, has made many changes in the elevator equipment and now is awaiting new and modern grinding equipment ordered some time ago. Besides the elevator business he has added coal to his stocks. Jay Armstrong, who managed the elevator business for the Ortonville Livestock & Produce Shipping Ass'n, former owners, continues in Mr. Hamilton's employ. The association was dissolved recently.

East Leroy, Mich.—Daniel Case, 67, owner and operator of the East Leroy elevator since 1928, was killed instantly Jan. 11 when caught in the line shaft in the basement of the grist mill. He was attempting to free an accumulation of grain from the carrier belt when it is thought his pant leg was caught in the shaft, drawing him in. William Kagamaster of Ceresco was in the mill, running his grist through. Hearing nothing of Mr. Case after the latter had gone to the basement, Mr. Kagamaster went to investigate, and found the body.

Jackson, Mich.—The three-story brick feed and grain building of A. K. Zinn & Co. was destroyed by fire late Feb. 2, that started in the basement. An 80-ft. fireproof concrete elevator filled with grain withstood the flames. The loss was estimated in excess of \$100,000. The old building, covered with a blanket of grain dust, proved a veritable tinderbox. Dust explosions occurred, sending firemen back to safety points. A small brick building adjoining the structure, also filled with grain, was saved. A grain-filled truck between the larger and small buildings was damaged, however. Another truck, filled with soybeans and parked in front of the wooden bin, a section of the building, also was damaged. This large bin, filled with grain, formed a part of the front of the main building. Its collapse was preceded by a cascade of grain into the street, causing a pile about 10 ft. high. This grain was buried under the brick front of the bin section when the wall collapsed.

Ludington, Mich.—Work on the new grain elevator being built on First St., south of the Pere Marquette railroad, for Alex Lapenas, is well under way. Mr. Lapenas has conducted a feed store for several months. He has installed a feed mixer and grinder. Mr. Lapenas stated he expects the new building to be completed in February and that his business will then be moved to the new location.

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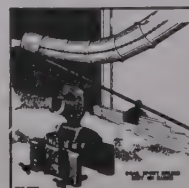
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MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minn.—The McMillan Elvtr. Co. is converting a garage into additional office space.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on its outstanding stock.

Tyler, Minn.—The third fire in 19 years destroyed the Utoft Grain Co. elevator recently at a loss of \$30,000.—F. E.

Kenyon, Minn.—The Kenyon Farmers Mercantile Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting voted to become a 100% co-operative company.

Farmington, Minn.—The P. H. Feely & Son, Inc., elevator business was 50 years old Feb. 1. Formal celebration of the golden anniversary is planned to take place this spring.

Coleraine, Minn.—Eino Loff has sold his share in the Bovey Mercantile Warehouse to his partner, Hugo Hannula, expecting to be called into Army Service soon. The firm deals in flour, feed and mill supplies.

Perham, Minn.—Burglars who broke into the International Elvtr. Co. elevator recently apparently were frightened away before succeeding in opening the safe, in their flight leaving their tools behind.—P. J. P.

New Prague, Minn.—John F. Wrabek, 69, who until his retirement four years ago had been mill manager for the International Milling Co. here, died Jan. 24. He had been an employee of the milling company for 28 years.

Glenwood, Minn.—Plans are being made here for the construction of a feed store and creamery building by the Glenwood Co-operative Creamery Ass'n. The building will be one story, of tile and brick construction, 74 by 94 feet.—F. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.—P. F. C. Claire G. Jacobson, with the 89th airdrome squadron, was killed in a jeep accident while on maneuvers in Kent, Oct. 31, 1943. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jacobson. Mr. Jacobson represents A. T. Ferrel Co.

Atwater, Minn.—The elevator owned by F. P. Wheeler, Minneapolis, containing approximately 30,000 bu. of corn, barley and oats, burned to the ground with an estimated loss of \$45,000. Fire companies from Willmar, Grove City and Edgewater fought the blaze.

Hastings, Minn.—F. W. Stokes retired as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at a meeting of stockholders Jan. 8. Chris Bauer, who has been the assistant at the elevator the last several years, was elected the new manager. Andrew Rowan is the new assistant.

MISSOURI

Edina, Mo.—Clyde Shahan recently sold the Edina Mill to Breece Long of Hurdland. Mr. Long has moved the machinery to Hurdland.

Hurdland, Mo.—Breece Long recently purchased the Edina (Mo.) Mill and has moved the machinery here where he will operate the mill.

Hannibal, Mo.—Robbers recently entered the stores of the Hannibal Flour & Feed Co., Hummer Flour & Feed and Sunshine Feed Store, but loot in no instance was of large amount.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has the foundation work of its new feed mill completed and is ready for the brick masonry and interior framing of the new four-story mill, work on which is under way.

Rushville, Mo.—William Goodwin, 92, at one time grain buyer here for the Aunt Jemima Grain Co., and prior to that operator of a line of elevators in Nemaha County, Neb., died at his home here Jan. 24.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Walter D. Schmitt, 47, painter, was killed Feb. 1 when he fell 110 ft. from the Burlington Railroad grain elevator. He apparently lost his footing while working on a roof level and plunged into a pile of lumber beside the elevator.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade Jan. 31 voted favorably on an amendment to rules that will allow directors to fix the rate of interest on drafts or other advances on cash wheat. Another amendment provides for recording time of execution of futures trades.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Board of Estimate & Apportionment recently approved expenditure of \$27,500 for purchase and wrecking of a grain elevator adjacent to the northwest side of Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport. The structure long has been considered a serious hazard to flying.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a one-day convention at the Statler Hotel on Monday, May 15. Monday was selected so dealers could come into St. Louis on Sunday and be on hand early for the following full day's business meeting.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

St. Joseph, Mo.—W. G. Catron, Jr., has been appointed manager of the local office and elevator operations of Russell-Miller Milling Co., operator of the 1,000,000-bu. Burlington Elevator. Mr. Catron in 1939 left the Norris Grain Co. to join Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., taking charge of the company's grain operations at Alton, Ill. Following the purchase of Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. by Russell-Miller Milling Co. in 1941, Mr. Catron took over duties of assistant manager of the mill and in addition continued in charge of wheat operations. When the Burlington Elevator here was leased in 1942, its operation was under supervision from Alton. Mr. Catron will consolidate the grain operations formerly handled at Alton with the general grain merchandising handled locally, making his headquarters here. The local office will purchase all hard winter wheat for all Russell-Miller Milling Co. milling operations which includes those at Alton, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y., and in addition conducts a general grain merchandising business.

MONTANA

Sidney, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is constructing a large addition to the buildings which now house the feed and seed business. When completed, the company will have one of the finest feed manufacturing plants in the northwest. Occident Co. last Aug. 1 took over the Northland Seed Co. which was purchased from R. S. Nutt. In December the company moved the Occident Elevator building from east of the railroad tracks and depot to the present site across the street from the Russell Miller Milling Co. at the site of the former Northland Seed Co. The new addition will house the office and retail and feed store. Besides handling the sale of feeds, seeds, insecticides and disinfectants, the company will also manufacture commercial feeds. The company now operates plants at Billings, Mont., Valley City and Minneapolis. Pat DeVoir, former manager of the Occident Seed & Feed Co. at Hardin, is manager of the local plant.

NEBRASKA

Hay Springs, Neb.—A. R. Koehnke is opening a feed and poultry store.

Weston, Neb.—A frame elevator and feed mill is being constructed by Willard E. Barry, who operates a line of trucks.

Louisville, Neb.—Edwin Stanley, new manager of the Farmers Elevator, has moved his family here from Prosser, Neb.

Kearney, Neb.—Fire in the storage room of the I. B. Stark feed, gas and coal building recently did considerable damage.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Joseph Harrison Potter, 63, mill owner, died Jan. 26, after an illness of eight weeks of a heart ailment.

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. is building an addition to its elevator to handle a large volume of grain, and so that a grinding service will soon be available.

Buda (Kearney p. o.), Neb.—Samuel C. Snedeker, for 36 years operator of the D. Wort elevator, was killed Jan. 25 when he drove his car in front of a train at the crossing near the elevator.—P. J. P.

Prague, Neb.—The Edward Horman elevator was robbed the night of Jan. 21, the second time within two weeks. The front door was pried open and about \$4 taken. The loot in the robbery two weeks before amounted to about \$400, a radio and adding machine. The Farmers Elevator also was broken into the night of Jan. 21, and about \$60 was taken from the safe.

Bertrand, Neb.—Action brought by O.P.A. against the Bertrand Co-operative Exchange, has been dismissed, Milton Feusner, local elevator manager, announced. O.P.A. brought the suit last November, alleging that the elevator management had violated corn price ceiling regulations. When the suit was filed, other elevators about the country immediately called a meeting at Lexington at which time all agreed to help finance the defense.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange on Jan. 25 appointed a com'te of five to serve as a Clearing House Com'te for Interpretations of O. P. A. regulations on all grain. Members of the Exchange will present any questions for interpretation to this com'te in writing and the com'te will procure official interpretations from O. P. A. offices in Omaha or Washington. All interpretations will be disseminated to the members, and to similar com'tes in other markets.

NEW ENGLAND

Auburndale, Mass.—John F. Brown, James H. Knowles & Son, has been notified by the Government that his son, Ensign Wells Brown, has been wounded in action.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—Jay Slone, who operated the Slone Grain Co., has been inducted into the Navy. Arrangements have been made to continue the business.

NEW YORK

Oswego, N. Y.—The Oswego Feed Mills sustained a small damage fire on Jan. 18.

Watervliet, N. Y.—Irving C. Dater, 81, who operated the I. C. Dater feed and flour concern, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 5.—T. G.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

New York, N. Y.—The government has leased the Broadway side of the floor of the Produce Exchange and is remodeling for occupancy by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Dept.

Albany, N. Y.—Frank B. Combs, 79, president of Barber & Bennett, dealers in feed and grains at Arch and Church Sts., died Feb. 2 after a brief illness. A native of Albany, he went to work for the firm as a clerk and progressed to the presidency.—T. G.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thirty-two of the 62 lake freighters tied up in Buffalo Harbor with storage grain have discharged their cargoes into local elevators. The thirty others still hold 7,713,048 bus. of grain, the Buffalo Corn Exchange reports. The entire fleet held 16,715,746 bus. at the close of the 1943 season.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Blanchard, N. D.—Frank Bannister was appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elevator for another year at the recent annual meeting.

Cando, N. D.—The elevator property of the Cando Grain Co., recently owned and operated by the late Louis Gjere, has been sold to Harry Hanson of this city, who has taken possession.

Williston, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n has purchased the Williston mill, located at First avenue West and First street. C. G. Tofte, manager of the association, said the mill is to be used as a seed cleaning plant. Some new equipment will be installed immediately for custom cleaning service, and as soon as conditions permit, improvements will be made in the building and additional equipment added.

Cando, N. D.—Louis Gjere, 71, well known Devils Lake region grain dealer, died of a heart attack recently. Mr. Gjere was born in Decorah, Ia. He started in the grain business in McIntosh, N. D., and for years had operated one of the largest elevators in the northwest. He went from McIntosh to manage the Andrews-Gage Co. at Hatton, and next leased and operated a flour milling business of his own at Hatton. In 1905 he purchased a flour mill and elevator at Cando. Later he purchased an elevator near Grand Forks and moved the structure to Hatton. Some time later he sold the Hatton elevator and erected the local plant which he operated until the time of his death.

OHIO

Wooster, O.—A 500-bu. Randolph Drier is being installed by the Wooster Soya Co.—L. S. C.

Attica, O.—The new elevator is now nearing completion for the new owners, the Medina Farmers Exchange Co.

Utica, O.—John Kinney recently resigned as office manager of the Colville Feed & Supply Co., and accepted a position in the Licking County Treasurer's office. He took over his new duties Feb. 1.

Toledo, O.—Robert T. McIntyre, of Cargill, Inc., was elected to membership in the Toledo Board of Trade. Raoul Levy Fehrer, newly appointed manager of the Continental Grain Co., has applied for membership in the Exchange.

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Ass'n enjoyed its greatest year in history in 1943, according to the annual report presented at the recent annual stockholders meeting. Manager Russell Royer showed total sales of \$585,113 for 1943, an increase of \$157,495 over the preceding year.

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Co. celebrated its silver anniversary Jan. 25 with a meeting at the town hall in Berlin Heights to which the public was invited. An interesting program was presented. New grinding and mixing equipment recently was installed at the elevator. Sam Jeffery is manager of the business.

Dayton, O.—Davis Enterprises has enlarged its sales and office personnel. Davis Enterprises act as midwest distributors for Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast for animals and in addition distributes a complete line of vitamins for the feed and pharmaceutical industries, including D-Activated Animal Sterol, A and D feeding oils and B-complex concentrates.

Toledo, O.—A. E. Schultz, for 12 years sec'y of the Toledo Board of Trade and serving with the board for 19 years, has been given a leave of absence as sec'y, while he is serving with the United States Navy. A farewell dinner was given in his honor by the Board at the Maumee River Yacht Club Jan. 5. A. W. Russell, who has worked with Mr. Schultz for the past 12 years, was named acting sec'y during his absence.

Logan, O.—The Hocking Valley Feed Co., operated by the Hockman family for the past 17 years, is closing for the duration. Clyde Hockman, present manager, is being inducted into the Navy. The mill has specialized in various types of farm feeds for a number of years. Interest in the mill was purchased by Ed Hockman, father of Clyde, in 1927 from Isaac Van Curen. In 1932 he bought out the other partner, Frank St. Clair. Following the death of his father, Clyde Hockman has operated the plant. Business will be resumed after the war, he stated.

Tiro, O.—The John Neff feed mill was badly damaged recently when the grinding mill, operated at high speed, flew apart. Mr. Neff was descending the steps into the basement where the grinder is located when the accident occurred. The stair step he was standing on was splintered by a piece of metal that struck it, and a flying piece also struck him on the leg, but he luckily escaped serious injury. A new mill will be installed at once and grinding will be resumed. The mill had just been put back in operation following fire in the feed room on Monday of that same week. Last summer

the mill was damaged when struck by lightning. If accidents travel in threes, Mr. Neff feels he has completed the cycle.

OKLAHOMA

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$75,000.—P. J. P.

Covington, Okla.—W. B. Hotson, 69, pioneer grain buyer, for General Mills, Inc., for many years, died recently in an Enid hospital.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Roy M. Oswalt, formerly with the federal agriculture experiment station in Lawton, has been named director of the Oklahoma farm wheat improvement program.—P. J. P.

Bristow, Okla.—Sale of a lot on East Ninth Ave. owned by the T. H. Rogers Lumber Co., to Eddie Horany and John Collins, who are associated in the promotion of an elevator and feed mill, was reported Jan. 27.

Selman, Okla.—Paul Blair, farmer, is new manager of the local Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator. He replaces A. R. Sheldon who was made general manager of the company last August, with his office in Buffalo. Ted Huenergardt, who has been temporarily in charge here, will remain with the company.

Helena, Okla.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n stockholders held Jan. 24 it was decided to build a large feed warehouse at the elevator, construction to start at once. Final payment upon the new concrete elevator will be delayed until June 1. A patronage dividend of 9c was declared. C. M. Holton and J. W. Hawkins were re-elected as directors for three years. More than 100 persons enjoyed a dinner that preceded the business meeting. G. F. Pereboom is manager of the elevator.

Chelsea, Okla.—The Stewart-Calkins Co., of which Martha Stewart Calkins is the enterprising head, has shipped in a lot of new oats-seed for Chelsea farmers, the first local farmers will have received in four years. The car contains 1,500 bus. of seed, all that will be available for this locality this year, Mrs. Calkins said. New seed is especially recommended for farmers of this locality this season, because of the poor quality of last season's crop, credited in large part to the early torrential rains and floods.

Alva, Okla.—Six months of preparation and planning for the construction of a million-bushel grain elevator terminal here were climaxed with a meeting the evening of Jan. 26, open to all persons interested in the project. K. P. Aitken, president of the recently formed Alva Public Terminal Elvtr. Co., presided. The meeting was for the purpose of talking over final plans before the contract for the building is let and actual work begun. Mr. Aitken stated. With the site already purchased and priorities granted, present plans are to begin work within the next few weeks and to have the terminal ready for storing this year's grain crop. Estimated cost of the building, land and necessary railroad trackage is \$350,000. Santa Fe officials have surveyed the trackage necessary to take care of the elevator, and in building the new tracks have agreed to rearrange the Alva yards to facilitate car handling. The company's board of directors include Aitken and C. O. Nickell, vice-pres., William Stites, sec'y, W. E. Hackett, treas., and W. Lee Woodward and Dr. D. B. Ensor.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Monroe, Wash.—Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. will build a warehouse for the housing of hay and bulk feed and a 30 x 30 ft. garage, Byron Rarey, manager, stated.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Fire Feb. 1 swept the grain processing mill in the N. H. Massie grain warehouse, causing damage estimated at \$25,000. Grinding, mixing and cleaning equipment were destroyed and approximately 350 tons of grain stored in six concrete tanks was damaged.—F. K. H.

TORNADO BLOWERS

Prevent Burned Out Motors

TORNADO Blowers are the most powerful and durable portable blowers made. They are specially designed for heavy duty, commercial use. Dust and dirt are the cause of most motor burnouts, overheating and shutdowns. Why take chances when it is so easy to keep your motors and machinery clean? Available in 1/3, 3/5, and 1 HP sizes. Write for complete information. Prompt shipment.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Seed and Grain Testing Equipment

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Kittitas, Wash.—The Farm Bureau and the Kittitas Farmer Co., co-operatives, many of whose members are grain growers, have voted to merge. A new co-operative will be created to absorb both groups. A plant will be opened here to relieve congestion following the consolidation.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Fred N. Mills, district manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., was elected president of Portland Merchants Exchange for 1944. The new vice pres. is D. V. Miller of Balfour-Guthrie & Co. and sec'y-treasurer is Russell E. Ferguson of Waterfront Employers of Portland. The board re-elected Stanley E. Semple manager. Mr. Semple is now convalescing at Providence Hospital after a serious illness.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Philip R. Markley was re-elected president of the Commercial Exchange at the annual meeting Jan. 25, and Raymond J. Barnes, vice-president; S. Gartland Horan was re-elected treas. The following were chosen to serve as directors for the next two years: David McMullin, Jr., Edward W. Oescher, Chas. I. Rini, Arthur L. Bisbee, Jr., Charles Varga and Stewart Unkles.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Milbank, S. D.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, proposes to build a flax-straw tow mill here.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Palmer Wickre has moved his hatchery, feed store and cream station to the Ernest Wood store building which he purchased.

Selby, S. D.—The Selby Equity Union Exchange recently voted to raise its capitalization from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The organization has been in existence since 1912.

Tyndall, S. D.—The Lehr elevator which was purchased last fall by Emil Kaftan has been moved to Mr. Kaftan's farm south of here. Mr. Kaftan is remodeling it and placing it on a concrete foundation.

Garden City, S. D.—Carl Bargman, 81, veteran elevator man and farmer, died at Madison, S. D., Jan. 23. Mr. Bargman helped organize and for several years managed the Garden City Farmer's elevator, and served as president of the board for 26 years.

Florence, S. D.—Wheat and barley and other grains will be the topics discussed in a series of Seed Clinics sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and the South Dakota Extension Service to be held as follows: Florence, Feb. 10; Milbank or Summit, Feb. 11; Webster, Feb. 12.

Blunt, S. D.—Peavey Elevators has purchased the Blunt Grain Co. elevators at Blunt and Eakin. Peter Ericson, who was manager for the Blunt Grain Company, will be retained as manager. Wayne McCowan, manager of the local Peavey Elevator, will be transferred to some other point.

Junius, S. D.—The Peavey Elevators' 30,000-bu. elevator was destroyed by fire Jan. 21. The loss included 7,000 bus. of grain, part of which may be salvaged for feed. No fire had been in the elevator for some time, Albert Luedtke, manager, stated. Mr. Luedtke had been in the elevator in the morning, to elevate a load of grain. The elevator was the larger of two local Peavey elevators, both managed by Mr. Luedtke.—F. E.

SOUTHEAST

West Point, Miss.—William Hardy Lloyd, 45, hay dealer and farmer, died at his home here recently following a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Okolona, Miss.—The Consolidated Products Co. of Danville, Ill., will construct a hog feed plant here shortly. The firm has received priority to purchase boilers and will ship equipment here soon to start up the plant.

Oxford, N. C.—The Oxford Milling Co. has been leased to W. R. Frazier, who has been associated with the mill for 14 years. The mill has been operated for many years by James F. White. Mr. Frazier has bought the stock of merchandise and will continue to operate the mill as the Oxford Milling Co.

TENNESSEE

Fayetteville, Tenn.—L. D. Lane has succeeded S. V. Smith as manager of the Tennessee Valley Feed Co. following Mr. Smith's purchase of a plant at Tullahoma.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—S. V. Smith, formerly manager of the Tennessee Valley Feed Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., has purchased the old Middle Tennessee Milling Co. which he is converting into a mill for the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds. Operations started this month under the name of the S. V. Smith Mill & Grain Co.

Union City, Tenn.—Second Lt. William McKendree Hudgen, 27, sec'y-treasurer of the Waterfield Grain Co. at the time he entered the Army Air Forces in the summer of 1942, and former assistant cashier of the Farmers Exchange Bank, has been missing in action since participating in air raids on Germany on Jan. 4.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Bledsoe, Tex.—H. G. Griffiths has completed his elevator and installation of a 25-ton truck scale. Mr. Griffiths in 1942 purchased the Hart Hardware & Implement Co. and continues the business in connection with the elevator, which is equipped with latest type grain and seed handling facilities.

Lamesa, Tex.—Higginbotham Feed & Elvtr. Co. has a new reinforced concrete elevator of 405,000 bus. just completed by James Stewart Corpn. It is operated by electric power and has one leg of large capacity. Up to the minute feed mill machinery is being installed in an adjacent building.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Carl W. Starke, 60, assistant weigher for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for more than 25 years, died Jan. 24.—P. J. P.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of February, 1944, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Feed, seed and fertilizer dealers of the county met at Hotel Retlaw recently when L. F. Graber and Gus Bohstedt of the agronomy and animal husbandry departments of the college of agriculture at Madison addressed them. Discussions held included recommendations for the best use of available supplies of feed, seed and fertilizer in the 1944 agricultural production program.

New Holstein, Wis.—C. F. Dumke, 93, a miller here for the past 68 years, died recently following a heart attack. In 1876 Mr. Dumke's father built a flour mill here. The following year it burned and was replaced by a feed and flour mill. Following the death of his father in 1891 Mr. Dumke took over the business. Under various partnerships and alone he operated the mill until last summer when he sold it to Edgar Depies.

Superior, Wis.—A meeting of feed and seed dealers was held in the Androy Hotel recently with County Agent Claude Ebling presiding. Speakers on the program included Jim Lacey, livestock specialist of the University of Wisconsin; Walker Rupel, Wisconsin dairy specialist; Jerry Annin, Wisconsin poultry specialist; Art Stromme, of the state experiment station; Walter Rowlands, Wisconsin director of extension; Cora Cooke, poultry extension specialist of the University of Minnesota.

Bangor, Wis.—The Grain Transportation Co. has been incorporated; 100 shares at \$100 per share.

Waupaca, Wis.—Large quantities of feed, seed and other farm products were destroyed when a large warehouse owned by the Central Wisconsin Seed Co. in which they were stored, burned Jan. 21. Feed grinding machinery in the 40 x 70 ft. building also was destroyed. Firemen were called back the following day to put out flames that broke out in sacks of feed and seed not destroyed the preceding day. Loss is estimated at \$23,000 by J. H. Smith, president of the company.

Washington News

Food Subsidy and extension of the C.C.C. beyond Feb. 17 is still under debate. Senator Bankhead said he would amend his repeal bill to continue subsidies to June 30.

Senator Reed of Kansas charged that the C.C.C. was "deliberately trying to put pressure" on mid-western millers to support its plan to import grain from Canada in U. S. railway cars.

J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., said his agency planned to inaugurate a new policy whereby farmers who had surplus grain could sell it to C.C.C. for the ceiling price less the cost of storage in government bins.

Harold E. Sanford has been appointed head of the feed section of the O.P.A., succeeding Chas. Kenney, acting head. Mr. Sanford was for 10 years Pacific Coast manager for the Continental Grain Co., at Portland, Ore.

The Senate, by 44 to 26, refused to exempt farm co-operatives from a provision in the new tax bill which would require labor unions and other organizations to submit annual financial reports to the Treasury Department.—P.J.P.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is in the market until Feb. 15 to buy an unspecified quantity of out of condition dried beans, peas and rolled oats suitable for animal feed. Acceptance by Feb. 18. Details are handled by the salvage section of the Office of Distribution.

The bill appropriating \$30,000,000 for recruitment of farm labor in 1944 has gone to the president for signature. This is in addition to an unexpended balance of \$6,500,000. Not less than \$14,000,000 nor more than \$18,000,000 must be apportioned to state extension services for recruiting, transportation, housing and feeding of domestic intrastate labor.

Under present plans, the American food supply for 1944, the result of the largest farm production in our history, will be allocated on the basis of 14 to 15 per cent for our armed forces, approximately 75 per cent for American civilians, and 10 to 11 per cent for our allies. This distribution will make available food supplies for civilians on approximately the same basis as 1943, says Lee Marshall, newly appointed director of the Office of Distribution, W.F.A.

Industry advisory committees, by order G.A.O. 2-141 of the W.P.B., will not have expenses or compensation paid by the War Production Board. No representative of the War Production Board shall attend any informal meeting of limited attendance called by industry representatives. Any discussion of the War Production Board business by representatives of the War Production Board and representatives of industry at meetings called by representatives of industry is contrary to the provisions of this order and outside the protection afforded by the agreements made between the Attorney General of the United States and the General Counsel of the War Production Board relating to the anti-trust laws.

Wheat ground by the flour mills of Canada during the last five months of 1943 amounted to 45,826,781 bus., against 42,186,151 bus. during the like months of 1942, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An Appeal for More Box Cars

By CHAIRMAN C. H. STOUT of the Joint Com'te of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Before we discuss our traffic problems, I would like to mention a few of the things you men, as country elevator operators, accomplished during 1943.

You contributed materially to the wonderful performance of the railroads by using the absolute minimum of car miles and car days in the operation of your business. With shortages of everything, from manpower to monkey-wrenches, you got your job done. Especially since early August, working hours have meant nothing to you. Everyone, from the Manager down, has put in the time required to care for the heavy movements of old corn, oats, beans and now the new corn. You worked Sundays too, without a single "bellyache."

Another hurdle you took in stride was financing. With fifty per cent added to the old corn prices, and about double the old bean prices, your dollar value of grain handled in that period about tripled. Week after week, without hitch or delay, the grain dealer, with the co-operation of his banker, received and paid for grain amounting to from ten to fifteen times his normal working capital. It is an amazing record and another evidence of the value of our grain marketing system, developed and improved for nearly a century by country and terminal dealers. It has proved itself time and again in emergencies and is today the most efficient and economic medium ever devised between the producer and consumer. The Grain Dealer has a right to be proud of his record.

Our Government grants "E" ratings to manufacturing plants for efficient production of materials of war. I'm in favor of it—a fine and proper recognition, and I am also in favor of a triple "E" pennant flying from the roof of every grain elevator in the middle west for the great work they have done during 1943. Your production line was powered by sweat and guts, and you used plenty of both!

THE PRINCIPAL problems requiring the attention of the Joint Committee have been the continuation of local intrastate rates on corn, the case involving reshipping rates on ex-barge grain and the grain car supply.

On Sept. 10 the Illinois Commerce Commission gave notice of a hearing to be held in Chicago on Oct. 1 to determine whether the local intrastate rates on corn to Chicago should be continued beyond Oct. 31. Upon receipt of this notice we made contact with the Illinois Freight Ass'n, and representatives from your Ass'n were invited to meet with the Illinois rate committee on Sept. 24 for a preliminary conference. Messrs. Farlow, Sonntag, Howard Smith and others appeared for your Ass'n, and at that time the carriers agreed to continue the rates for a six month period.

However, representatives of certain interior markets had filed objections with the Illinois Commerce Commission and the hearing on Oct. 1 was held in accordance with the notice. At this meeting the representatives of interior markets objected to the continuation of the rates, and the meeting was continued until Oct. 18. Between the meetings of Oct. 1 and Oct. 18, Mr. Farlow contacted each of the objecting parties, so that when the meeting of Oct. 18 was held, no serious objections were encountered and extension of the tariffs to April 30, 1944, was confirmed.

RESHIPPING RATES on ex-barge grain: This has been the subject of litigation since 1939. Our Joint Committee objected to extending any special benefits to barge grain after it reached the terminus of the river route. Our position was confirmed by the Central Freight Ass'n in 1939. It was also confirmed later by Examiner Taylor of the Interstate Commerce Commission, also by Sec. 2 of the

Interstate Commerce Commission, and by the Commission as a whole, and, finally by the United States Supreme Court.

After the Court had passed upon the case, the shippers interested in the handling of barge grain applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for reconsideration of the case. A hearing was held in Chicago before Examiner Fuller commencing Dec. 14, 1943. Messrs. Culbertson, Farlow, Sonntag, Howard Smith, Vern L. Marks, R. J. Hack, and A. C. Clapp were present at the opening hearing to testify. The case was continued for a week and, when we were permitted to testify on Dec. 23, Farlow, Marks and Hack appeared personally, and the names of other witnesses were entered on the record. Examiner Fuller will, no doubt, issue a report of his findings in the near future.

Today every business man is thinking in terms of change—of new methods and practices that will follow the war. Change is the law of nature, and there will be many changes in the grain business, both country and terminal, during the next few years. We must keep abreast of events, and a step ahead of them if possible, devising newer and better ways for the conduct of our business.

THE SHORTAGE OF CARS at this time is our most pressing problem. The War Food Administration and War Production Board certified to the Office of Defense Transportation that our stocks of feed grains are not adequate to meet increased livestock and poultry population. Thereupon Office of Defense Transportation issued an order directing 200 grain cars per day to Canada for the loading of feed wheat. The timing of this order is very unfortunate, both for the corn producer and our feed situation as a whole.

By reason of the late planting season much of our corn will not store on the farm without serious loss in feed value. Producers with heavy moisture corn are anxious and willing to shell, but hundreds of your elevators are closed every day by the grain car shortage. Your Ass'n has urged War Food Administration to give immediate consideration to this most serious condition. For every car of Canadian wheat moved under this order, three to five cars of wet corn could be moved, conditioned, and saved for the feed demand. Certainly, in this case, time is the essence, and with less than eight weeks remaining in which to move this soft corn to avoid a staggering loss in feed value, we again urgently request of War Food Administration, War Production Board and Office of Defense Transportation an immediate modification of the order to the extent that the United States railroads be allowed to service the United States producer in this emergency.—*Isaiah 6-11.*

New York Dealers Oppose Subsidies

The New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 21, went on record as definitely opposed to subsidies on agricultural products.

Opposition was also expressed to the establishment of ceiling prices on hay, but delegates believe that if such action is taken it should be in accordance with a plan outlined by Emil Schumann of Rochester. Schumann last fall represented the association at an O.P.A. meeting in Chicago, where proposed ceilings on hay were discussed.

About 50 representatives of hay producing and consuming areas in the east, including Eastern Canada, attended.

Pres. Leroy F. Hewitt of Locke conducted the meeting.—G. E. T.

Would Organize Feed Jobbers

J. P. Parks of Kansas City feels that jobbers should get together in an organized group for the presentation of their activities to officials at Washington, to preserve this branch of feed distribution, as against direct sales by manufacturers to consumers.

The trend seems to be in the direction of apportioning the supply of feeds as a percentage of sales made to buyers in years past; and those buyers who have been supplied by jobbers in the past would not be on record with the manufacturers and would be shut out of the market unless their jobbers were supplied, Mr. Parks points out.

Lower Lakes Grain Committee Surveys Shipping

The lower lakes grain committee, on which Elwood L. Chase of Buffalo is chairman, was established by grain interests of the east to assist federal agencies in distributing grain evenly to flour mills and feed manufacturers. Mr. Chase said that the O.D.T. and the W.F.A. did creditable work last year in "balancing the movement of ore and grain."

The latest meeting of the committee was held Feb. 4, and reviewed the situation.

Mark Upson, director of the W.F.A. transportation division, said no one knows how much grain will be moved down the Lakes. "The bottle neck in 1944 lies in the amount of grain Canada can move into the lake heads."

He said that 2,700 freight cars of United States railroads have been sent to Canada to bring in wheat, mainly through the Duluth gateway, and added "we are trying to get every bushel of wheat we can from Canada."

Wm. McArthur, head of the grain division of the C.C.C., said that, although heavy inroads are being made into the nation's stock of wheat, the country will manage to avoid rationing flour and bread. "With careful planning, we will have ample supplies."

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-C contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Damp Corn Needs Drying

In many sections of the Corn Belt, grain of the 1943 crop continues to give owners unusual worry because it persists in holding an excessive percentage of moisture, and as the germinating season approaches the country elevator operator with full bins refuses to take in any corn containing more than 15% moisture because he is unable to get grain tight box cars as he needs them.

Operators of large storage elevators in central markets and at other important points of accumulation are well equipped with modern driers, and know how to use them efficiently, or refuse to receive low grade grain, in fact they are unwilling to take any chances with heating corn.

The corn grower with full cribs or damp corn in the shock and no helpers, is also uneasy because the tax collector is preparing to make his annual calls, and the farmer longs to clear his fields for the 1944 crops. The weather man has neglected to give his average assistance in removing moisture so the growers, who are stubbornly holding damp corn in spite of ceiling prices, have been admitted to the Worry Club without applying for membership.

One thing essential to the saving of large crops of damp or wet grain is the installation of modern driers and their efficient operation by men of experience. Over-drying not only shrinks the grain unnecessarily, but also the cash returns from grains sale, and is most wasteful of power, equipment and labor.

Damp grain slowly passes down over the shelving of the Hess Drier in a continuous stream of varying thickness, depending on the moisture content of the grain, as is illustrated herewith. In the Hess Drier, a zig-zag column of grain is formed by shelves opposite one another being pitched at an angle, which diverts grain from one side of the rack to the other and back in a solid stream. The angle of repose of grain increases or decreases with every change in its moisture content. As the grain moves down the zig-zag passageway it turns over and over and becomes thoroly mixed and all sides of each kernel are exposed to the current of hot air passing thru the grain at each turn. An increase in the moisture content of the grain automatically reduces the thickness of the column of grain and thereby attains the greatest efficiency in moisture removal. To secure maximum drying efficiency when drying grain of low moisture content the thickness of the stream should be increased as the moisture is carried off at a slower rate.

Even flow of grain down thru the zig-zag shelving is necessary if uniform drying is to be attained. Any clogging of the stream or stoppage of the flow is likely to result in the over-drying of the grain, and it may cause a fire, as is the common result where excessive heat is used in any operation. The efficient drying of any grain depends largely on the conscientious supervision of the attendant. Corn husks, grain door splinters, grain car liners and other rubbish are always watching for an opportunity to make trouble for the dryer foreman.

Meeting of National Grain Trade Council

The National Grain Trade Council held its annual meeting Feb. 9 at the Union League Club, Chicago, Ill.

Officers chosen for the ensuing year are: chairman, Walter R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn.; vice chairman, F. A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.

The executive committee is composed of the foregoing and Philip R. O'Brien, of Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Welsh, of Omaha, Neb.; R. C. Woodworth, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Ed Morgenstern, of Salina, Kan., and W. A. Brown, of St. Louis, Mo.

Vermont Feed Inspection

The Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station at Burlington reports that 1,900 samples of commercial feeding stuffs drawn from dealers' stocks during 1942 have been tested as to their protein, fat and fiber contents. They represent 946 brands or 85 per cent of the total number licensed for sale.

The average price for all classes of feeds found on sale in 1942 was \$50.45, a figure \$6.35 higher than in 1941.

"The microscopist's report indicates that with few exceptions the ingredients said to have been used in formulating the several proprietary feeds were found by him to be present in the samples submitted to him. In the few instances where extraneous ingredients were noted they were of good quality. Occasionally an ingredient could not be detected, in which case the presumption is that it was used in very small amounts. A few whole weed seeds were found in two dairy feeds and one horse feed sampled in the spring, but not in the same brands sampled in the fall.

"The situation in respect to ingredient declaration and usage in 1942 and, indeed, for a few years back of 1942, is a highly satisfactory one. Not only do feedmen state what they use but they use what they say they use; and, furthermore, they correctly name what they use. It's a far cry now from the condition obtaining 20 years ago when the law in its present form was passed."

Crane Succeeds Monett as Corn Center

Taking advantage of the higher ceiling in that area shippers sent more than 400 cars of corn thru Crane, Mo., in one week. The small railroad yards are congested with grain cars.

Most of the corn after being billed to Crane was diverted to Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana.

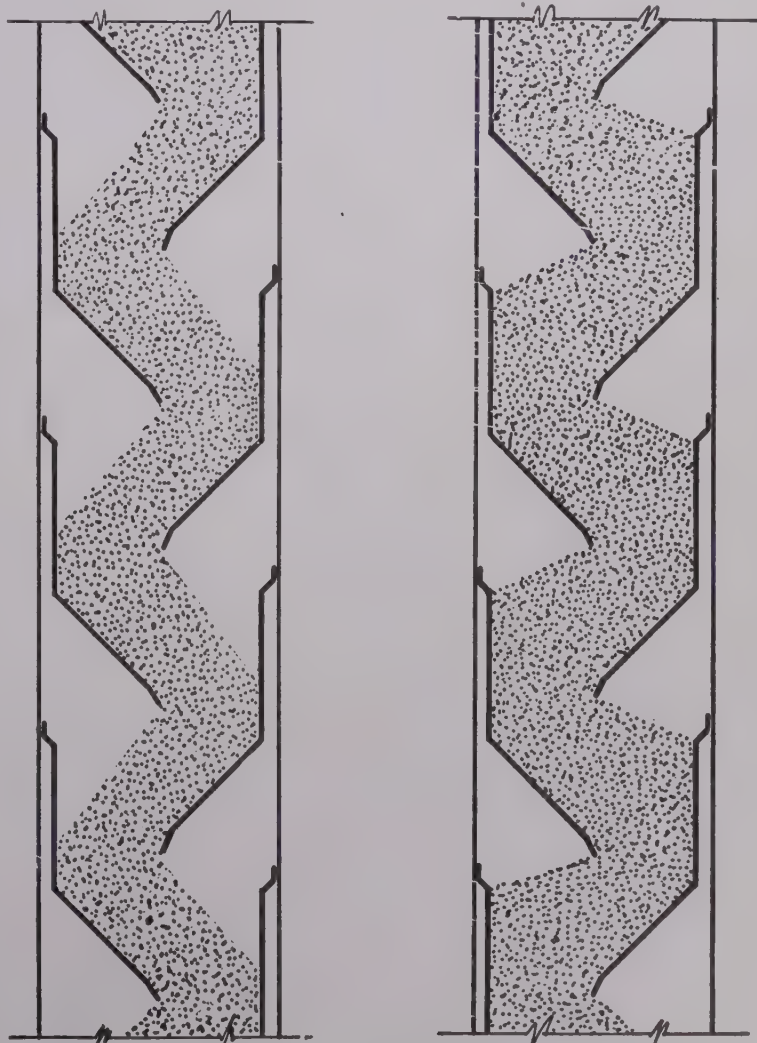
"We don't have a clear track," complained Charley Jones, station agent for the Missouri Pacific, as he tried to keep abreast of more business than the town has ever seen. He said that 2,500 cars would arrive this month unless somebody calls a halt.

The O.P.A. ceiling is \$1.195 per bushel, against \$1.1375 at nearby points. Freight rates are lower because this is classed as a corn "deficit" area.

Lend-Lease shipments during the first 11 months of 1943 included, in pounds, wheat, 41,612,808; wheat flour, 541,426,864; corn, 116,724,160; barley, 13,320,457, as reported Jan. 24 by the F.D.A.

Industrial alcohol distillers have been instructed by the War Production Board to continue using throughout the first quarter of 1944, up to 45% corn and grain sorghums, made up wholly of either of the two grains or a combination of both.

Manufacture of a new fiber made from soybeans has been started by the Drackett Co., at Cincinnati, O. It has already been made experimentally into such products as blankets, felt hats, underwear, hosiery, suitings and upholstery fabrics.



Column of Wet Grain in a Hess Drier Is Thin, While Column of Dry Grain Is Thick

Field Seeds

The W.F.A. has authorized the importation of 1,000,000 pounds of alfalfa seed.

Waupaca, Wis.—The Wisconsin Seed Co. suffered \$23,000 loss by fire Jan. 21, partly insured.

Phillips, Neb.—Wm. Sundermeier, Jr., grower of seed corn, has purchased a stone store building in which to handle seed.

Lincoln, Neb.—A heavy demand for spring grain seeds is expected thruout Nebraska, as much of the winter wheat acreage will be abandoned.

Evanston, Ill.—A new building for handling seeds, fertilizer and garden supplies now is occupied by Dr. J. F. Fonder, operating as the Permalawn Products Co.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n elected the following officers Jan. 22: pres., W. J. Fiske; vice pres., J. H. Burrell, and sec'y-treas., R. E. Patterson.

Mexico, Mo.—W. W. Pollock will continue to operate the seed department altho the mill and real estate were sold by W. W. Pollock Milling & Elevator Co. to the M.F.A.

Volcanic dust is proving injurious to aircraft engines, so the army has rushed 50 tons of grass seed to Italy, the first ton going by plane, to create a sod to hold the dust.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Certified Seed Breeders Ass'n at its recent convention elected Ferris Watson of Garland, pres. and Dr. E. P. Humbert of College Station, sec'y-treas.—P. J. P.

Seattle, Wash.—The Consumers Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated by E. L. Grimes, S. A. Halgren and M. R. Bostwick, all of Milwaukee, Wis. The capital stock is \$10,000, and all kinds of grain and hay will be handled.

Howell, Mich.—E. J. Carr, formerly proprietor of the Howell Elevator Co., which was sold to the co-operatives, has taken charge of the seed department for R. M. Menzies, dealer in farm machinery. Mr. Carr is experienced in the seed business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold a meeting Feb. 18 and 19. The O.P.A. will be represented by Fred C. Hart and Fritz Loenholdt as speakers; and Dr. H. C. Pilley will speak for the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Nebraska.

Champaign, Ill.—"Quite a call" for seed oats is developing in the Champaign county area, seed dealers report, but the supply appears to be adequate. Fancier strains, particularly the new hybrid Tama, are getting scarce, and some dealers are sold out.—P. J. P.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Ross Hicks Grain Co. was fined \$50 on a plea of guilty in the Indiana district court to having shipped into Indiana misbranded Sudan seed. Labels on the 500 bags called for 86 per cent germination, while tests at Lafayette indicated 59 per cent.

K. L. Tanner was given judgment against the Service Gin Co., of La Feria, Tex., for \$3,014.67 damages for the poor quality of 60 bus. of Del Fos cotton seed. The bags of seed did not have the tags provided by the Commissioner of Agriculture showing the percentage of germination. Recovery of damages was upon the theory of implied warranty, as the seed was sold for immediate planting.—Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 175 S. W. Rep. (2d) 756.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—H. R. Risley, well known as a buyer and shipper of redtop seed, died Dec. 21.

Denver, Colo.—Armin Barteldes has been chosen president of the Colorado State Seed Council.

Charles City, Ia.—The seed store closed since the death of Frank Binger has been purchased and will be re-opened by Fred W. Land-bord, who has been with Northrup, King & Co. for the last 16 years.

Lincoln, Neb.—A wheat show open to all Nebraska farmers is scheduled for Feb. 9 and 10 at the College of Agriculture sponsored by the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n and the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Salem, Ore.—After numerous experiments many Oregon seed growers have developed an excellent wilt-resistant variety of legume seed, "Ortesan." Another will be known as "Ranger" and furnishes attractive prospects for seed growers. It is said to set seed well.—F. K. H.

Lafayette, Ind.—Kenneth F. Blackwell of Franklin, Ind., won the reserve grand sweepstakes in the annual Indiana corn show, for a 10-ear entry of hybrid corn. He was state corn king in 1942. Maurice Lux of Shelby County was awarded the grand sweepstakes prize.

Nashville, Tenn.—The U. S. marshal seized 96 bags of a lot of 120 bags of lespedeza seed shipped by Green Bros. Seed Co. to Tupelo, Miss., as 875 dodder seeds were found instead of the 200 per pound stated on the label. The seed was released with the stipulation that it be recleaned and relabeled.

Glendale, Cal.—W. L. Oswald died Jan. 23 in a hospital at this place after a few weeks' illness. For several years he had charge of the seed laboratory of the University of Minnesota, went to Chicago in 1922 to become editor of the Seed World, and three years ago removed to Glendale as west coast representative.

St. Paul, Minn.—The number of days from planting to maturity of corn hybrids tested in Minnesota during 1943 by the state agricultural experiment station are given in Bulletin 374 just issued by the University of Minnesota. Thirty-four growers produced the 37 varieties tested; and the time to ripen varied from 81 to 124 days.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Seed Growers Ass'n at its annual meeting Jan. 20 elected R. E. Bryan of Osceola, pres., and re-elected Chas. F. Simmons of Little Rock, sec'y-treas. J. G. Peppard, Jr., of Kansas City, delivered an address. Crop variety test reports were made by D. B. Shank and Tilden Easley of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture and L. C. Carter of the university Rice Experiment Station at Stuttgart.—P. J. P.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Ed F. Mangelsdorf of St. Louis, Mo., was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n, Jan. 20. He said the domestic demand for certified seed is far greater than present production. He warned seed producers against unwise use of combines in harvesting seed, and said much damage was being done in some communities thru improper harvesting practices. Clarence Westhalf of Isabella was named grand champion on his sample of Tenmarq wheat.—P. J. P.

Anoka, Minn.—Seed dealers will meet here the afternoon of Feb. 25 under the auspices of the state department of agriculture, local dealers and the extension service.

Frankfort, Ky.—S. B. 81 by Gibson and Geo. A. Beard is a bill to regulate the certification of agricultural hybrid seed corn, including inbreds and single crosses of corn and prescribe the duties of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the director of the experiment station with respect thereto.—P. J. P.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Wheat League has decided against plowing up crested wheat grass to get more wheat land. Specific recommendations are that all wheat grass on rough hilly land, subject to excessive erosion be retained; that grass on marsh land be utilized for livestock; that grass on marginal land be retained.—F. K. H.

Lincoln, Neb.—County pure seed champions who won all-expense trips to club week at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture are Dwaine Schroeder, 21-year-old Perkins County youth from Grant; Donald Thomas, 14-year-old Dalton boy from Cheyenne County; Louis Miskimen, 16-year-old Box Butte County seed grower from Alliance; and Wilbur Quelle, 17-year-old Garden County youth from Oshkosh. Annually presented by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, the all-expense club week trips go to county champions who have grown and cared for a pure seed plot which provides a source of high quality seed for the club member's home farm.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—For outstanding records of service in behalf of better Minnesota crops, four men were awarded the title of premier seed grower and presented with medals at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n on Jan. 19 at the Leamington Hotel. Winners of premier seed grower honors were Hiram Johnson, Ellendale, Steele County; Charles V. Simpson, Waterville, LeSueur County; Conrad Niefeld, Melrose, Stearns County; and Oscar J. Olson, Lake Park, Becker County. Annual awards are based on the volume of seed produced and the effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed among Minnesota farmers.

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Some 30-Year Tests on Germination of Alfalfa and Clover

By O. A. STEVENS, associate botanist North Dakota Agri. Exp. Station

Several seed samples of alfalfa, sweet clover and red clover were set aside in the fall of 1913, for length of life tests in the seed laboratory then conducted under the Experiment Station.

Germination at intervals over a 30-year period

Sample No.	Kind	Source	Original per cent hard seed	Per cent of germination						Per cent of hard seed after 30 yrs
				1914	1920	1924	1929	1934	1943	
14358	Alfalfa	N. D.	33	64	70	69	55	55	42	4
14397		N. D.	38	59	72	68	71	64	48	tr
14407		S. D.?	32	67	79	72	65	55	37	1
14469		S. D.	3	96	81	78	81	82	70	0
14487		Turkestan	4	95	95	86	85	75	64	1
14497	Sweet clover	Montana	16	79	53	59	53	54	45	3
14295		Mo.?	35	59	32	28	22	26	7	25
15093		Kansas	27	68	71	69	58	48	13	17
14446	Red clover	N. D.	35	62	56	46	32	16	1	10
14448		N. D.	12	83	40	39	17	7	2	5

These samples were, and still are, stored in ordinary seed envelopes in a ventilated metal box in the laboratory. During the first year they were tested monthly, then yearly, and after some years only at intervals of several years. A 20-year report on these and other samples was published in the Journal of Agricultural Research for Dec. 15, 1935. Recently, another test has been made on these samples in co-

operation with the State Seed Department, and the following summary of results to date is presented.

The tests were made in the standard method, between blotting paper in a germination chamber at 20°C (68°F). They were continued for seven days, two days longer than the usual period, to secure further judgment on some of the questionable sprouts. In general, soil tests will run somewhat lower than blotter tests, be-

cause of mechanical resistance of soil and injury by soil fungi. Comparative soil tests and field plot tests were presented in the earlier report.

The occurrence of "hard" seeds in clovers has been recognized for a very long time. Such seeds are impermeable to water and remain in their dry, hard condition after having been in the wet blotters or in water for a period of time.

The alfalfa seedlings looked remarkably natural and scarcely any of the samples showed as much as five per cent of what were regarded as imperfect sprouts which should not be counted as germinated.

The sweet clover samples gave 12 and 25 per cent of imperfect sprouts and in general appeared poor, but this cannot now be accurately compared with their original behavior.

The red clover seeds were obviously dead and it will be observed that the capacity of these samples to germinate had declined steadily from the beginning.

Clover Seed Situation Critical

The Field Seed Advisory Committee held a meeting at Chicago recently, and informed the federal government that there will not be enough clover, alfalfa and other forage crop seeds for planting in the spring of 1945 unless farmers have the equipment and incentive for producing these seed crops in 1944.

The clover seed situation is critical at the present time, the committee reported. Farmers are holding their own supplies for at least one or two years' future needs, and other farmers appear to be buying at least a two-year supply in many instances, with the result that farmers outside the clover seed producing areas are able to obtain only a small part of the seed needed for planting this spring.

Members in attendance were: Carl F. Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lloyd M. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Alex Cellars, McMinnville, Ore.; Roy A. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.; E. D. Hicks, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Dale H. Johnston, Enid, Okla.; Eugene Kraus, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ed. F. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Nicolson, Shenandoah, Ia.; R. E. L.

[Continued on page 121]

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	123,000	98,000	10,000	78,000
Milwaukee	85,500			
Minneapolis	837,000	580,500	342,000	186,000
Portland	65,218	54,512		
Superior	49,894	14,603		
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Hutchinson	102,000	63,000		
Indianapolis	62,000		16,000	
Kansas City	561,750	144,200	1,053,500	120,000
Omaha	4,600		1,600	
Portland	2,139			
St. Joseph	3,560		7,120	
St. Louis	814,800	15,400	887,800	12,600
Wichita	67,200	3,200	35,200	3,200
	CLOVER			
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago, lbs.	398,000	1,565,000	88,000	1,007,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	132,310	249,595	189,160	105,440
	TIMOTHY			
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago, lbs.	473,000	327,000	92,000	536,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	3,560	288,510	181,460	5,780
	CANE SEED			
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Ft. Worth	60,500		13,200	1,100
Kansas City	1,400			1,200
Hutchinson		1,000		

RECOGNITION for the Importance of DUST CONTROL:

Ratings are now being granted for dust control equipment to protect grain handling plants from dust explosion damage.

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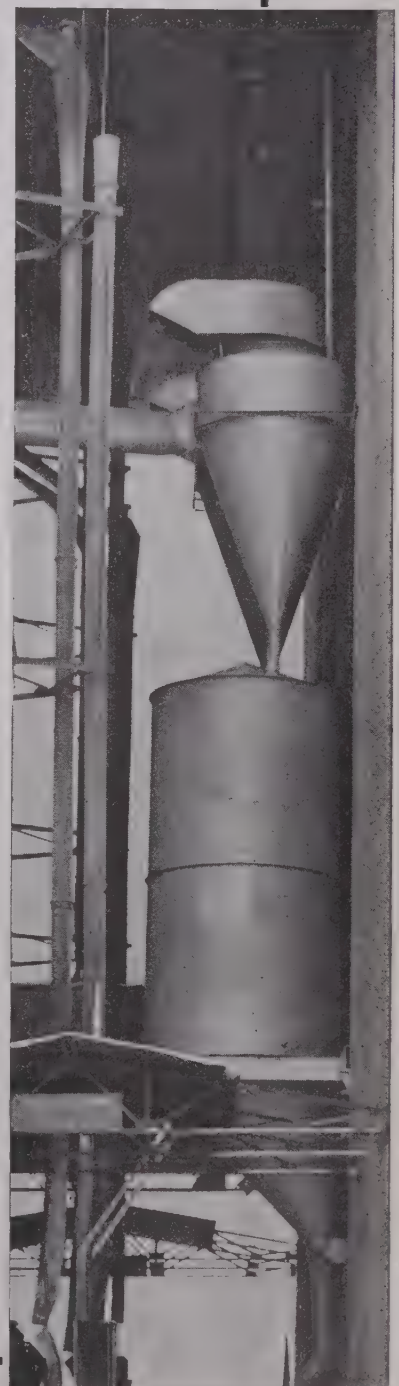
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One of many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.



Grain Carriers

The B. & O. in Supp. 26 to H 3490-G, effective Feb. 15, cancels rules governing transit on grain at Beardstown and Springfield, Ill.

Abandonment of 14 miles of line from Walker to Eldorado Springs, Mo., should be permitted the M., K. & T. reports Examiner Albus.

Rail freight traffic in 1943, measured in revenue ton miles, was the greatest on record, begin fourteen per cent above 1942, and 118 per cent above 1939.

Taylorville, Ill.—Rules governing transit privileges on grain at this point are canceled by the B. & O. effective Feb. 28 by Supp. 27 to tariff No. H 3490-G.

The National Federation of American Shipping has been formed and includes all U. S. ocean-going ships. Almon E. Roth of San Francisco, Cal., is pres.

Grain elevators in the tributary territory were dependent on the railroad for transportation said Examiner Romero in recommending to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the application of the Nezperce & Idaho Railroad Co. to abandon its 14 miles of line between Nezperce and Craigmont, be denied.

"The best estimates that can be made indicate that the federal government already has saved the public about \$4 billion in taxes by refraining from adopting government operation of railways during the present war period, and that the saving will be increased to more than \$5 billion in 1944," says *Railway Age*.

The railroads have agreed with Director Eastman to order all the freight cars that the shops can turn out in the remainder of 1944, Mr. Eastman announced after a meeting with executives at Chicago. More than 60,000 freight cars can be built, and Mr. Eastman says the W. P. B. will allow all the materials. That sounds good.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the meeting of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board a resolution was offered that grain would move faster if the railroads would deliver the number of empties to elevators in the same town in proportion to the elevator's capacity rather than by abiding by the present car service order which insists that each elevator in the same town be allotted the same number of cars regardless of differences in elevator capacities.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Jan. 29 totaled 55,815 cars, a decrease of 3,042 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 5,891 cars above the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 29, totaled 38,735 cars, a decrease of 2,916 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,135 cars above the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Public sentiment is the most favorable to the railways now that it ever has been within the last half-century. But only too much experience, including very recent experience, has shown that merely gaining public good will is not enough to protect an industry from attacks tending to disable it from giving economical and satisfactory service. It is not even now protecting the railways from effective demands for advances in wages largely exceeding those recommended by government boards; or from dangerous attacks, especially by Southern politicians, on their freight rates.—Samuel O. Dunn, before Railway Club of Pittsburgh.

Starch manufacturers since Jan. 24 have been permitted by the O.P.A. to use the adjustable price in sales in containers over 10 pounds, to obtain any rise in the ceiling price that may be made later.

Transportation Outlook for 1944

By W. D. BECK, Car Service Division, Ass'n of American Railroads, and read before the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

Those of you who had the opportunity to attend a meeting of the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards at St. Louis on Oct. 15th were privileged to receive an oral statement from Mr. Eastman of the high character always present in any of his press releases.

He referred to the troubles confronting motor vehicle transportation which, due to the shortage of man power, vehicles, including tires and gas, were placing a very considerable additional burden upon the steam carriers.

He made the most complimentary statements with respect to the remarkable performance now afforded their patrons by steam carriers and expressed the belief that because of the zeal of the Railway people the service would continue to warrant the Country's admiration.

The President of our Association followed Mr. Eastman, assuring that gentleman and the audience that the goal of ten per cent improvement in transportation performance would be obtained in every particular where such an accomplishment was possible.

Our Mr. Pelley included in his statement that to reach the required goal would not be easy under the present circumstances when we are suffering from a shortage of equipment, especially box cars, and when we are badly squeezed in the matter of locomotives and man power.

It is no secret that there is still some 60% of our Northwest grain crop held back on the Farms and that the controllers of this product expect that two and one-half million bushels will be offered for transportation per day vs. a million bushels in 1943 and it is appreciated that since much of this corn is moist that it must go forward when tendered.

Speaking particularly of the commodities in which you are most interested it is proper to state here that in addition to our responsibility in the United States we are confronted with the necessity of being a good neighbor to our Canadian friends on the North where there is being tendered for shipment some forty million bushels of grain for movement into the U. S. much of which will go to Eastern and South-eastern seaboard and thus there is added the additional burden of a much longer haul which,

naturally, will increase the turn-around time of equipment.

You are familiar with the order extant at the time this article is written which requires the United States Railroads under certification from the War Foods Administration to take into Canada two-hundred box cars daily for the movement above cited.

Our box car supply is inadequate and has been ever since Pearl Harbor, and you will readily understand this statement when told that there were but 2,279 box cars placed in service during 1943 as against the 15,000 we had planned to purchase.

Our plans for 1944 include a very considerable number more box cars than can possibly be manufactured, the present schedule for 11,490 being all there are in sight, indeed these are all that the WPB has authorized, although we hope and trust they will give us permission for the others.

Fortunately, we are in a better position during this War than we were during the first World War because we are not encountering the congestion existing at that time and, generally speaking, are able to keep our main lines and our Terminals and Yards in fluid condition.

A bright picture is not being painted because it is known that you want facts; nevertheless, and as an Association Officer, I have not lost faith in the ability of United States Railroads to meet your every day life requirements and emergencies with the confidence of a Foot Ball Team whose motto is "Knuckle down or risk losing the ball."

Under the Law it is necessary for the Railroads to furnish transportation of equality to all Shippers and this principle has been and will be carried out to the utmost degree; however, your particular institution occupies a strategic area in the car supply being indeed the cross-road between the Eastern releases and the Western users.

Therefore, it will occur to your advantage no doubt that in these moves you will come in for a supply of cars which will be at least as satisfactory as that of any of your competitors.

It will be observed that our studies do not include merely the type of engines and cars to be constructed and to be operated thereafter but that they look forward through the Economic,



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Legislative, Finance and other Committees and from the information thus obtained we shall project our facilities so that we shall continue to be the Nation's greatest and best Carriers.

We have very definitely in mind, as an illustration, the necessity for deferred maintenance financing because assuredly there will be plenty of opportunity in that field.

Then, too, necessary statistics, when developed, as to the character and volume of business to be handled will help us plan for the proper type of car lighter and stronger no doubt and for the proper type of locomotive whether it be Steam or Diesel.

The carrying structure, that is, Bridges, Rails and other appurtenances are not being overlooked and we propose that insofar as human intelligence and energy will permit we shall be a going concern.

Box Cars Should Be Routed Back to Granger Roads

By J. J. MAHONEY, general superintendent of transportation, Santa Fe

We have had a very tight box car situation on our rails during the past ninety days. The supply has been insufficient to protect our orders on file for the movement of grain, grain products and other commodities requiring class A box. The box car shortage has been due to the requirements necessary to handle essential war materials and supplies and the necessity of moving box cars to the Pacific Northwest in order to move the grain crop before the advent of bad weather.

We own 26,948 class A and B box cars suitable for grain, flour, mill products, sugar, etc., and as of Nov. 1, 20,106 of these cars were off line; on Dec. 1, 19,853 and on Dec. 15, 19,952. It is to be noted that there has been some slight improvement since Nov. 1, in the return of Santa Fe cars to home rails but the dislocation of our cars continues to be a serious problem.

We are considered an agricultural railroad and as such require a box car that is in good condition and suitable for handling grain, flour, mill products, etc., and the dislocation of cars of our ownership makes it almost impossible to furnish equipment that is suitable for our patrons. It is a fact that we release a large number of foreign box on our rails but a great per cent of this equipment is not suitable and cannot be made suitable for handling products requiring high class equipment.

A large per cent of the fall grain crop has been moved and the box car situation should become easier. Every effort should be made consistent with the war program to return western ownership cars to owners' rails in order that they can be conditioned and maintained in class A condition.

If this plan cannot be worked out all carriers will encounter difficulties more serious than those experienced in connection with the fall grain movement. Continuous usage of cars without a definite maintenance program will undoubtedly result disastrously. One of our most difficult problems today is obtaining enough good cars for high class loading, such as flour, other mill products, sugar, etc., due to low ratio of such cars to total cars available.

Clover Seed Situation Critical

[Continued from page 119]

Snelson, Savannah, Ga. Elmer Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., member of the post-war task group, was also present. The government chairman, Robert H. Black, presided. Also present were: W. A. Wheeler, Geo. C. Edler, C. A. Enlow, and E. A. Johnson of the War Food Administration; and Frederick C. Hart, Stanley Folsom, and Fritz Loewenholdt of the Office of Price Administration.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—Fairbanks-Morse News, published periodically by Fairbanks-Morse & Co., shows illustrations and gives description of the company's installations of modern power appliances, pumping and weighing equipment in a variety of projects.

Chicago, Ill.—Grain elevator operators will find much of interest in the brochure "Westinghouse Equipment for the Grain Industry," which is being mailed to the trade in this territory by H. T. McKay, of the local office of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Those who have not received a copy can obtain one by writing to Mr. McKay.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert R. Zisette, general sales manager of SKF Industries, Inc., manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, announces the appointment of Walter C. Ahlers to the position of Detroit district manager to succeed Robert H. Hirsch, resigned. Mr. Ahlers has held the position of assistant district manager of the Detroit office for a number of years.

The War Production Board's Conservation Division has just issued its eleventh "Material Substitutions and Supply List," which shows an easing of copper and steel. The report emphasizes, however, that "easing" applies rather to the raw materials than to facilities or manpower for fabricating them. This official list carries some 450 materials needed in the war effort, arranged in three groups. Group I shows those whose supply is insufficient for essential needs, Group II those in approximate balance, and Group III those in excess of essential requirements.

Substantial savings in the cost of feed for stock and poultry farmers are envisioned by the Cereal and Grain Machinery Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee providing certain production quota schedules are modified to permit increased manufacture of stock feed mixers, according to the War Production Board. Production of additional mixers would enable local stock feed processors to mix locally-grown corn and supplementary feeds such as barley, soy beans, etc., committee members said. They asserted that stock and poultry farmers would profit from the elimination of transportation and other costs. Industry members said they were simply requesting permission to transfer allocated materials from production of one scheduled group of products to another. The committee also reported that fire losses in cereal and grain mills were on the uptrend due to the shortage of experienced hands, resulting in an increased demand for replacement machinery and equipment.

Government objections to the use of arsenical insecticides have been withdrawn, the War Production Board announced Feb. 4. At the same time, WPB said that steel is now available for drums for arsenical insecticide shipments, as the result of military contract cancellations. Notice of these relaxations of wartime conservation measures was given members of W.P.B.'s Arsenical Insecticide Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee who met with W.P.B. and other agency officials in Washington this week.

Washington, D. C.—A catalog of 30,690 new surplus steel valves of various sizes and types has been published for the use of war contractors or others, the W. P. B. has announced. The list was published by the Surplus Program Section of the W. P. B. Redistribution Division in co-operation with the Metals Reserve Co. It indicates the type of valves, catalog specifications, manufacturers' names, and states location. The catalog is the result of a request last July by W. P. B. for listings of all surplus steel valves. At that time, 108,573 new steel valves were reported by user-holders as being available for sale. Since then, 44,184 of the valves have been sold.

Washington, D. C.—The W. P. B. on Feb. 6 simplified the granting of materials for construction. The new plan for farm, commercial, and building projects, effective Feb. 15, does not relax existing controls on building materials but is expected to eliminate time and paper work in getting the materials into contractors' hands. It does not cover housing. The priority rating issued will be good for all materials required to complete a construction job, instead of merely the amount needed during a calendar quarter. Also, the applicant need only justify the essentiality of his project and list certain scarce items of equipment. He no longer will be required to list all the materials needed to complete the job.

A Tractor was offered for sale on the farm of John Wieben near Everly, Ia., and 800 farmers sent checks for the ceiling price of about \$900. The checks were dumped in a box and one drawn out. Its writer got the tractor.

Wheat stored in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on January 1, 1944, is estimated at 145,986,000 bus. by the Crop Reporting Board. These stocks are about 39 per cent lower than the record holdings of 238,125,000 bus. in these positions one year earlier.—U. S. D. A.

Farmers who purchased implements especially designed for turning hemp cuttings in the field are threatened with losing the money they invested, Representative John W. Gwynne said. Gwynne is urging the department of agriculture to buy these machines and re-distribute them to farmers in localities where hemp mills will continue in operation this year.—A. G. T.

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Feedstuffs

For the month of March the set-aside of oil meal manufacturers is to be at least 20 per cent of output, to be distributed by A.A.A. county committees.

Raleigh, N. C.—Sales of feed in North Carolina during 1943 increased 73 per cent. The State Department of Agriculture analyzed 1,556 samples of feed, inspected 7,975 lots and assessed penalties totaling \$1,383.41 against 60 lots.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama Feed Ass'n has been organized by manufacturers and distributors of commercial feeds. L. A. Brooks of Birmingham is pres., Cecil Cowan of Bessemer, vice pres., and Wade Wood of Birmingham, sec'y-treas.

"Certificate of Designated Buyer" will be issued by county A.A.A. committees to authorize dealers to receive oil meal set aside under the 20 per cent order to processors. The dealer sends the document to the manufacturer of the meal. In many instances a carload must be divided among dealers in the county.

Washington, D. C.—The Defense Supplies Corporation has contracted with a firm of Puerto Rico for 13,000,000 gals. of blackstrap molasses at 13.6c per gallon, to be distilled into industrial alcohol. Puerto Rican molasses amounting to 44,000,000 gals. will be imported, according to Rep. C. J. Bell, who is chairman of a house committee investigating the economic affairs of Puerto Rico.

San Francisco, Cal.—Geo. H. Hart of the University of California is chairman of the State Feed Advisory Committee. Among those on the committee are I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; E. C. Hansen, rep. the San Francisco Grain Exchange; G. M. McDowell, rep. the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, and H. C. Eales, the Poultry Producers of Central California.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 5.—Distribution of protein supplies has not shown any marked change and many complaints are heard from feeders, feed manufacturers and mixers who are unable to get supplies to maintain operations. Many are operating on curtailed schedules and the large manufacturers and mixers now are slated for smaller allocations because of the meal being set aside by the processors for Government distribution. Production of soybean meal is at or near capacity.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The South Dakota Manufacturers Ass'n, recently formed, at a meeting held here Feb. 2 announced plans to broaden the organization which now will include wholesale and retail feed dealers as well as feed manufacturers. The name has been changed to South Dakota Feed Ass'n. R. B. Meldrum is association president. Plans were laid for a statewide meeting to be held here the latter part of February to which all persons engaged in the feed business will be invited.

Lexington, Ky.—Rep. Allen Rhoads has introduced a bill in the legislature providing that fats and oils may be added to milk for the war duration, and removal of the ban on the basis that there is a definite shortage of milk in the state. The law, enacted in 1940, prohibited manufacturing, sale or exchange in Kentucky of any filled milk. The latter was defined as any milk, cream or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated or powdered, dried or desiccated, to which any fat or oil other than milk fat had been added to produce a compound, imitation of semblance of milk, cream, skimmed milk, whether in liquid or powdered form.—A. W. W.

In Ohio of the total grain and commercial feeds fed on farms in 1942 milk cows consumed 15.3 per cent, poultry 20 per cent and hogs 49 per cent, as reported by the State Experiment Station.

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. has set quarterly limitations on the use of protein meal in mixed feeds. The manufacturer may use either of the greater: 30 per cent of the average used during 1942 and 1943, or the average during the corresponding quarter of 1942 and 1943.

Feed screenings cannot be admitted free of duty, the Customs Department of the Treasury holding that they are not a derivative of grain. Individual lots of certain screenings might be admitted duty free as "products wholly or in chief value" of one of the grains which may be admitted duty free.

The Feed Industry Council after a meeting Feb. 2 reported a deficit in total concentrate feeds (grains and millfeeds and high protein feeds) of 17,988,000 tons, or 12.3%. The indicated shortage in grains and millfeeds is 14,454,000 tons, or 11%, and that in high protein feeds (exclusive of alfalfa meals) is 3,534,000 tons, or 25%.

Distillers By-Products in Swine Rations

A basal ration of ground corn, wheat flour middlings, soybean oilmeal, tankage, fish meal, minerals and cod-liver oil has been compared with the basal plus dried distillers' solubles and with the basal plus new process corn distillers' dried grains with solubles. Pigs were on test from the creep-feeding period until they attained market wt. The data indicate (1) the basal ration was inadequate, (2) distillers' by-products contributed to the nutritive qualities of the basal ration, (3) dried distillers' solubles fed at a 6% level are superior to new process corn distillers' dried grains with solubles fed at a 12% level, and (4) pigs fed fortified rations up to weaning, then changed to the basal, manifest a so-called residual effect of the higher nutritional level.

In the second experiment (not completed at this writing) observations are being made on (1) the effects of fortifying a lactation ration with dried distillers' solubles, (2) the results from feeding after weaning two levels of dried distillers' solubles, and (3) the differences between the basal ration plus dried distillers' solubles and the basal, plus generous amounts of alfalfa meal. Results up to weaning time do not indicate any important differences due to fortifying the lactation ration, but some so-called residual effect is being noted after weaning. Furthermore, the data at the moment indicate that the alfalfa meal addition is equal to, if not slightly superior to, an addition to the basal of 6% dried distillers' solubles.—J. L. Krider and others, of Ill. Agr. Exp. Station.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
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Stocks of grain Jan. 1 on farms, at terminals, in interior mills, elevators, warehouses, and held by the C.C.C. and merchant mills, included 843,096,000 bus. wheat, 2,048,951,000 bus. corn, 759,000,000 bus. oats, 215,045,000 bus. barley and 47,209,000 bus. rye.—U. S. D. A.

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Clash on Allocation of Protein Meal

The Illinois Feed Advisory Committee at a meeting Jan. 11 had recommended that 600 tons of the state January protein allotment go to the larger manufacturers, 600 tons to small mixers and 2,167 tons to dealers for distribution to feeders.

The State A.A.A. committee cut the January allocation of the larger feed manufacturers to 360 tons, stating that the final responsibility rested with the A.A.A. committee and the recommendations of the advisory committee did not have to be followed.

An appeal will be taken to Walter Berger, chief of the Feed and Livestock Branch.

Protest Dog Food Label

About 35 manufacturers of dog food attended the meeting in Chicago, Jan. 27, and protested the Pennsylvania ruling effective Feb. 16 making mandatory the labeling of all pet and domestic animal feeds containing horse meat, mule meat or animal by-products, as "Animal food not for human consumption." An extension of 90 days has been granted for the disposition of package inventories.

It was stated that the administration will soon revoke F.D.O. 58 under which the dog food industry has been working.

Chairman E. D. Griffin presided. E. P. MacNicol is sec'y of the dog food division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Brewers Saving Yeast for Feed

At a recent meeting of the brewing industry advisory committee it was reported that in all states brewers are disposing of their spent grains directly or indirectly to the farmer and that there is practically 100 per cent utilization of this material.

Out of each 100 pounds of grain used in the production of beer, there remains at the end of the brewing process 30 pounds, on a dry basis, which is suitable for use as poultry or cattle feed.

In co-operation with the Food Distribution Administration, the brewing industry in recent months has been saving its surplus brewer's yeast for drying purposes. The high vitamin content of dried brewer's yeast makes it a valuable food. The maximum possible supply of brewer's dried yeast, based upon the current volume of beer production, is 30 million pounds. At the present time 25 million pounds are being recovered for food use.

New York Grain & Feed Dealers Discuss Needs

By TOM GASKELL

The same innovation came twice in one week to Albany, N. Y., grain and feed dealers when, first, they received a special invitation from Clifford R. Plumb, director of food control, New York State Dept. of Agri. and Markets, to meet with feed and fertilizer experts and state dairy and feed inspectors at the State Office Building in Albany to review the feed and fertilizer situation.

The second was a request to meet in joint session with farmers at the annual dairy meeting of the Albany County Farm Bureau at Clarksville Grange Hall.

Present feed shortages were discussed at the latter meeting, and hay and corn shows by farmers were a feature. Speakers were Dr. W. T. Crandall and Dr. Ernest Van Alstyne of the departments of animal husbandry and agronomy of Cornell University.

At the state department meeting the increased use of soybean products for livestock feed was noted, and it was stated that there were sufficient supplies to meet the demands of farmers.

Charles H. Fogg, assistant director of food control, said poultry feed would remain scarce

and high, and Professor Arthur W. Clark, of the Geneva experimental station, spoke about the use of a new meal made from Brazil nuts.

Check Up on Feed Suppliers

J. Russell Smith, a director of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, suggests that feed firms should check their records on what each supplier furnished them during 1942-1943. They could then contact their suppliers on what amounts of proteins might be furnished them through 1944. With 1944 quota known, and best estimate on supply from historical sources, it gives a better basis for appeals to County AAA Feed Committee for dealer's legitimate share of 20% set aside protein supply. The above method would be fairly satisfactory for soybean, linseed, and cottonseed meals, while not so effective on fish meal, etc. At the same time a careful check on customer commitments will indicate whether an appeal should be made for a greater over-all 1944 protein quota.

Pricing Mixed Feed

Colin S. Gordon, price executive of the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch of the O.P.A., offers the following guide in pricing mixed feeds:

We have been informed that some persons not manufacturing mixed feeds during the base period have recently begun to produce grain base mixed feeds consisting of pulverized or rough ground corn, and wheat or other grains. Such manufacturers will have to establish a maximum price for such mixed feeds by reference to Sec. 17.

Our information indicates that the maximum mark-up over cost of ingredients that we can approve for a mixed feed containing a pulverized grain is \$4 per ton of pulverized grain in the mixture. In the case of a mixed feed containing one or more grains which are rough ground, the maximum mark-up over cost of ingredients that we can approve is \$1.50 per ton of grains so ground.

For grain base mixed feeds which contain no ground or pulverized ingredients, no mark-up may be added for blending or handling. The maximum price we could approve would be the sum of the maximum prices for each ingredi-

ent in the feed figured under the regulation applicable to each ingredient. If there is no such maximum price for a particular grain, the reasonable market value thereof at that point.

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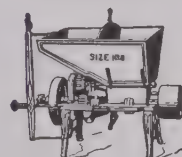
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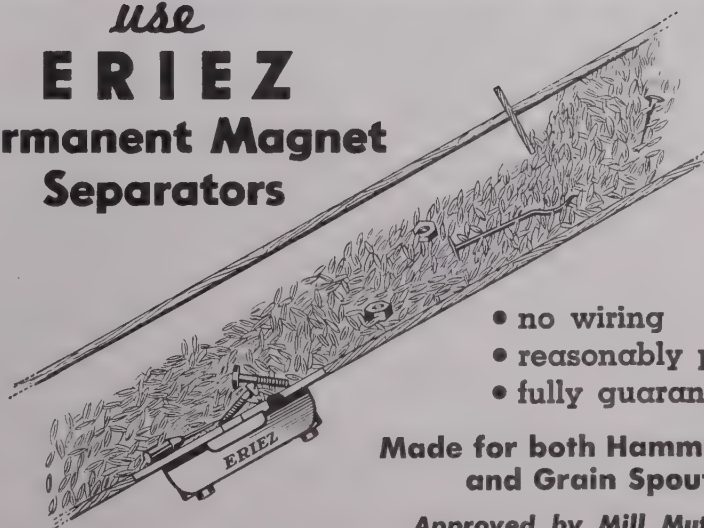


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Feed Situation and Ohio Poultryman

By H. E. FREDERICK, of Ohio Feed Industry Council, before Ohio Poultry Council.

Anything anyone says today about the feed situation can be very wrong tomorrow. The feed business in general is going thru many changes that will affect the farmers and their feeding practices in many ways. The feed business, like most industries, has been caught between the suggested changes by government theorists, the problem of supplies, and increased demand from two types of feeders, the ingredient feeder, or home mixer, and the feeder of mixed feeds.

The ingredient feeder, or home mixer, of course, is demanding more ingredients and in many cases is making the statement that he can buy plenty of mixed feed but no one will sell him straight ingredients. Well, possibly this is so, but, on the other hand, the feeder of mixed feeds claims that he cannot get sufficient supplies of mixed feeds to take care of his needs. This controversy between the two types of feeders has, in part, been the cause or excuse for changing regulations that are made concerning distribution of feed ingredients.

There are those, and there always will be, feeders who prefer to feed ready-mixed feed to all their poultry and livestock, and, on the other hand, there are those who feel that they can buy straight ingredients and feed them either home-mixed or straight and have at the end of the year more net profit. There is much to be said for both practices.

SET ASIDE OF OIL MEAL—In the past two months we have had taking place what I presume to be the greatest change yet offered to the feed business by the government. This still is in the midst of controversy and we cannot yet determine what will be the future course in the distribution of oilseed meals. This controversy is affecting the Ohio poultrymen in a great many ways. If it causes a decrease in the manufacture of mixed feeds there will be less ready-mixed starter and grower offered in tonnage and fewer brands on the market. The plan of the government, taking 20% of the entire output of all oilseed meals and setting them aside for distribution thru county A.A.A. offices thru the normal dealers in these counties to be offered to the farmer as unmixed ingredients, is supposed to stop what has been maldistribution of protein feed.

We could change what now seems to be maldistribution of oilseed meals as meal to a maldistribution of oilseed meals to manufacturers in such a way as to cause too large a decrease in the manufacture of poultry mixed feeds. I am not pleading the case of the mixed feed manufacturer but it is common knowledge that many times when we start to rectify a radical condition which exists, we make too great a change in the opposite direction and thus no benefit occurs. It seems that there is some level of distribution at which we can arrive and satisfy these two distinct groups of feeders.

To date, not enough time has elapsed to allow anyone in the feed business or government agencies to say whether this plan will be helpful or even workable. To further complicate this picture the low price of eggs makes the feed dealer wonder will the demand for poultry feeds equal 1943 or will he find a changed condition in that the demand falling off will make

all further attempts at changing the distribution of oilseeds meals and other feeds of no use.

FARMING is not unlike any other business. When feeding becomes unprofitable he will either decrease his feeding operations or soon dispose of some of his livestock or poultry. This is true of all industry. When certain feed items cease to be profitable the feed men quit handling these items.

THE MIXED FEED BUSINESS was actually born after the last war. In fact many small mixed feed dealers in your counties really started in business on a mixed feed basis after the depression. Many of these men were just as unprepared to mix feeds in the proper manner as many farmers are unprepared to mix their own feeds. To thoroughly mix feeds, proper equipment should be used and this is especially true in poultry feeds as the chicken consumes such a small amount of feed per day, all ingredients that go to make up this feed must be properly mixed and blended. There are many needed changes in the feed business and there are many practices today that we would be just as well off without.

OHIO ALLOCATION—I can say that in the month of January 5,230 tons of linseed oilmeal and soybean oilmeal were made available to the 88 counties in the state of Ohio, allocated on the basis of livestock and poultry population. This meal was the allotment for the state of Ohio of the 20% set aside under Order No. 9, Revision No. 3, making available to every state in the United States some oilseed meal for every county in an unmixed form. At the same time, none of this meal was made available to the feed manufacturers in the state of Ohio, a point which is still debatable and evidently in the very near future will be changed, either directly from Washington or thru our state committee.

RESHUFFLING OF W.F.A. OFFICES—There is increased evidence now that the feeders of the country and specially the users of mixed feeds are bringing a great deal of pressure to bear on War Food Administration officials so that it appears there will be, before this week is even over, considerable more changes in the equitable distribution of short feed supplies. Last week there took place in Washington a reshuffling in the War Feed Administration offices which may have passed unnoticed by many farmers but evidently will have considerable bearing at least upon the distribution of feed supplies. Every economy in feed use, according to plans now under consideration, points to a very aggressive feed program which will be followed thruout the spring.

MEAT SCRAPS—One of the feed ingredients which should bother you more than anything else as poultrymen is the scarcity of meat scraps which have been extremely scarce except in small quantities which were allocated to the dealers from their normal suppliers. There have been available a few hundred tons which were allocated to the state of Ohio for A.A.A. distribution to a few mixers and dealers. This small quantity was made available through a part of the imported meal which arrived the latter part of last year along the Atlantic seaboard. We are advised that imports of animal proteins from South America have been cleaned up temporarily and that no more can be expected in this country for two or three months. If this information is true, we may have a more serious shortage of meat protein by March and April than we have had previous to this.

ALFALFA MEAL, both dehydrated and sun-cured, has become a little easier, but this does not mean that it has been made available so that we can buy near the quantity which should be used in the manufacture of necessary poultry feeds.

OYSTER SHELL has been scarce mainly because of lack of plant facilities and labor. Labor has been, and will be, a very large factor in keeping many ingredients from becoming available in the quantities that we need.

MILLFEEDS are, and will continue to be, scarce. There are some places where dealers are receiving sufficient quantity of millfeeds, but this condition exists only in limited areas. At the present time bran is extremely scarce, more so than middlings. This may be due to the fact that some feedmen are still grinding the government feed wheat which they purchased last year. The Commodity Credit Corporation has just announced that it has decided to allocate its stock of feed wheat to buyers on a nation-wide basis during 1944, using 1943 as a base may be available.

GLUTEN FEEDS, meals and corn oil meals have been scarce and this will evidently continue to be so thruout the spring. Oats, pulverized or rolled, or whole oats, of a high quality with good test weight, are high in price and have been hard to buy. We hope the oats situation does not get worse, because, with the possibility of corn suddenly becoming scarcer, we may have a carbohydrate problem which would affect us much more than even the protein shortage has. Many counties are reporting that the corn this winter is not keeping very well in the cribs. In fact there have been reports that corn taken out of some of the cribs ran as high as 22 to 24 per cent moisture, which, of course, means the spoilage was very high. A farmer with corn of such high moisture could not safely feed it to poultry. This has been an unusual winter and a very bad one during which to keep corn and other grains from spoiling if they were put in the crib or storage running too high in moisture.

DRIED MILK and whey have created an extremely difficult situation for the manufacturers of these products to work with. At the present there is being built in northern Ohio a new whey drying plant which we hope will be of considerable help in overcoming the storage of this material by March or April of this year. Government buying is largely responsible for the shortage of dried milk. However, a great deal of the shortage of whey is due to the scarcity of raw materials and the lack of replacement parts for broken-down machinery and also the extreme labor problem which has faced this industry.

VITAMIN A and D feeding oils have changed considerably since last spring. In fact we find the vitamin A content of A and D oils lower today than it was ten months ago. Some firms are still fortunate enough to have on hand some of the same potency oils such as we used a year ago but they are in the minority.

FISHMEAL has been practically impossible to purchase. However there were a few cars last fall which found their way into this state and are now being made available in mixing feeds. Livermeal, some of which was offered by government allocation last fall, is still in some feed companies' warehouses being used in feed mixing.

The poultryman possibly reads about the increased acreage and increased harvest of beans or flax or some other grain and then he finds that he cannot purchase the ingredients made from these materials. This, of course, starts him to wondering what has become of them.

Feed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	5,836	4,634	.....	.....
Chicago	49,722	27,167	65,848	65,126
Kansas City	1,860	15,060	44,520	38,640
Milwaukee	50	80	17,520	11,220
Minneapolis	*3,090	*1,890	*6,330	*5,100
Minneapolis	.....	.....	86,550	53,700
Wichita	.....	.....	8,566	9,000

*Screenings.

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	407	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	6,007	2,566	2,300	776
Ft. Worth	1,485	583	.....	.....
Kan. City	14,670	8,118	10,674	5,454
Portland	1,139	280	.....	.....
Seattle	2,541	649	.....	.....
St. Louis	696	144	864	216

BARTERING—As I mentioned in the beginning of this discussion, both the feed industry and the government are doing everything that they can to help and think on some common ground so that a plan may be worked out to stop the past practices which cause maldistribution. One of these practices has been the tremendous increase in bartering scarce supplies of feeds. This bartering has caused shortages to seem at times to be much worse than they actually were. You understand that the feed dealer or manufacturer has not been the only one who is practicing bartering, because farmers both in Ohio and all over the United States have been following this practice in many sections for months. There is also a practice between certain feed manufacturers who control some of the scarce ingredients such as soybean oilmeal, millfeeds or meat scraps, who are trading with each other and thus expanding their own sales of mixed feed at the expense of other mixers and farmers who have no control over raw materials. Similar practices have existed in grains. Grain dealers who have never handled feeds have suddenly become feed jobbers, using the grain they own to receive protein feeds before they would release soybeans, flaxseed or other grains to the processors. All of these things and others have interfered with normal distribution, and because of them and the scarcity of some ingredients the feed picture for this spring, for the poultrymen in Ohio, does not look as encouraging as it did a year ago. I would recommend that anyone who is purchasing chicks or is expecting to expand their poultry operations that they determine a definite source of feed supply before they purchase their chicks or further expand their operations.

It has been difficult to give you a true picture of the feed situation because, as you know, we have no way of finding out how many tons of ingredients are in government warehouses or what quantity of these can be used as feed ingredients. Neither can we tell when these ingredients, if ever, will be made available to the feed dealer and to the farmer. Sudden offerings of such materials could certainly change a part of this feed picture. Generally, I do not believe that there will be any offers by the government of any of their holdings this spring because we would have had some evidence of this by now if there were intentions on their part to relieve the present tight feed situation by this method.

There is still good quality feed both in a mixed and unmixed form available. Do not let anyone, just because of the scarcity of materials, persuade you to use low quality feeds just in order to have something to use for feeding.

Sacrificed to Jealousy

"Why did the foreman fire you?"

"Well, you know the foreman is the man who stands around and watches the others work."

"Yes, everyone knows that. But why did he fire you?"

"He got jealous of me. A lot of the crew thought I was the foreman."

Hay Program Continued

The War Food Administration will continue through Feb. 17 its program to make hay available at \$20 to \$27.50 a ton to dairymen in designated drought counties in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The program is operated through Southern States Cooperative Ass'n as agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation. War Food Administration stated that the Southern States Cooperative is authorized to accept dealers' orders postmarked not later than midnight, Feb. 17. Sales are limited to the feeding requirements of dairymen until May 15.

Feed Allocations

The War Food Administration plans government allocation of at least 100,000 tons of vegetable protein feed thruout the United States, during February.

Of the total volume to be diverted throughout the country, between 35,000 and 38,000 tons of soybean meal will be acquired from southern cottonseed mills now crushing beans under contract with C. C. C. The balance will come from the 20% of monthly production which oilmeal processors are required to reserve for government allocation under food production order No. 9. The allocations committee of the office of production will determine the percentage of meal which will be taken from the total to be made available and distributed to specific areas.

The program calls for suppliers of feed materials to distribute their goods to the same people they served in 1942-43, as nearly as possible, and to furnish each customer the same

amounts as last year. A preliminary request to the milling industry to operate voluntarily on this basis has come to the millers, and it is now being considered by the millfeed committee of the Millers National Federation.

Feed Value of Common Grains Compared to Wheat

Price of Wheat per bu. 60 lbs.	Oats 32 lbs.	Barley 48 lbs.	Corn No. 3 56 lbs.
\$.80	\$.32	\$.57	\$.75
1.00	.39	.71	.94
1.20	.48	.85	1.12
1.40	.55	.98	1.31

Thus, when wheat is worth \$.80 per bushel, oats is worth \$.32, barley \$.57 and No. 3 corn \$.75, for feeding livestock. This will vary somewhat according to the kind of livestock and the quality of the various grains, but in general this is a basis on which to figure the relative values of feed grains.—No. Dak. Agr. College.

Provide Barnyard Feed Service WITH **FORDS** PORTABLE HAMMERMILL



Why sit and wait for farmers to bring their grinding to you . . . take it to them with a FORDS PORTABLE! They'll welcome this service . . . especially in these days of help shortage . . . for it saves them the time and bother of hauling.

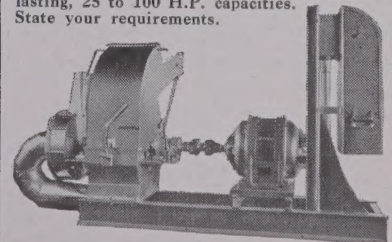
Besides, you'll get lots of profitable grinding and mixing business—grains and forage—that farmers can't afford to bring into your mill. And you'll be right "on-the-spot" for sales of supplements, concentrates and many other profitable items.

So add a FORDS PORTABLE to your equipment and be prepared to offer your customers a COMPLETE feed service. You'll find FORDS can be easily operated by any good mechanically handy man. They're ruggedly built, dependable, and backed by more than 30 years of progress.

Ask for complete details—
no obligation.

FORDS STATIONARY HAMMERMILLS

. . . a standby for every requirement of the mixed feed dealer. They're heavy-duty, long-lasting, 25 to 100 H.P. capacities. State your requirements.



MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1707 12th St., Streator, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Shenandoah, Ia. — The Federal Trade Commission charges deceptive advertising against Ross R. Salmon and three firms he controls: Famous Poultry Farms, Inc., Shenandoah; Ruckers Imperial Breeding Farm, Inc., Ottumwa, Ia.; and Hillview Poultry Farms, Inc., Bethany, Mo.

The average price paid by farmers for laying mash in mid-December was \$3.54 per 100 pounds, an increase of 20 per cent over a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for eggs, however, were also considerably higher than a year earlier, so the egg-laying mash price ratio was less favorable than in December, 1942, by only 6 per cent.—U. S. D. A.

Dried liver meal prepared in a steam jacketed dry extractor from condemned livers of horses and cattle was added to a riboflavin-deficient basal ration. Addition of 5 per cent was sufficient to overcome the deficiency and was equivalent to addition of 10 per cent dried skim milk. Curled-toe paralysis was not completely prevented by the addition of 2.5 per cent liver meal or of 5 per cent dried milk, according to R. H. Common and W. Bolton.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Standard Milling Co. has been fined \$100 on the charge of misbranding coccidiosis mash. Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted principally of wheat bran, wheat starch, finely ground yellow corn, a milk sugar byproduct, yeast, and corn gluten meal, with smaller amounts of alfalfa leaf meal, meat scraps, soya bean meal, and salt, very little, if any, linseed tissues, and dried buttermilk, and a trace of oat product and peanut hulls. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling which represented and suggested that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of coccidiosis, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purpose.

Perosis Prevented by Biotin

The symptoms of perosis developing in chicks on rations containing about 30 cc. of raw egg white, as noted by McElroy and Jukes did not develop if the egg white was omitted or if cooked egg white replaced the raw product. The symptoms of perosis were also prevented by injecting approximately 3 micrograms of biotin daily, or in another experiment by injecting the chicks with a total of 13 micrograms of biotin in 7 injections. A dose of 0.34 micrograms, according to Jukes and Bird of the University of California, of biotin per day did not prevent dermatitis, but it induced superior growth and feathering.

Soybean-oil Meal in the Chick Starting Ration

From an experiment at Washington Agr. Expt. Station it would appear that a soybean-oil meal (I) of high-quality protein could be used as sole supplemental protein for growing chicks when fed at a level of 19.6% protein if the diet is properly fortified with vitamins and minerals. A protein supplement of 75% I and either 25% herring or pilchard fish meal added to the ration gave equally as good results as the use of either fish meal alone, and 60-75% in combn. with 40 or 25% meatscrap gave fairly good results.

In a commercial chick starting mash with which scratch grain can be fed, a level of about 20% protein should be used if I is to be the sole source of supplementary protein. Experiment of the Western Washington Expt. Station showed that as much as 25% I can be used in chick starting mash and can replace all the

meatscrap. Rations containing 2% protein with I as the only source of supplemental protein produced as good growth as 17.5% protein rations containing both herring fishmeal and I. The addition of iodine to rations containing large amounts of I did not improve growth response of the ration.

Vitamin D for Chicks and Hens

By R. R. MURPHY, J. E. HUNTER and H. C. KNANDEL of Pennsylvania State College

In order that chicks may be reared successfully at any season of the year one of the essential requirements is a sufficient amount of vitamin D. For satisfactory results with confined laying hens it is necessary to supply ample amounts of vitamin D.

Most of the investigations dealing with the vitamin D requirements of poultry have related only to the growing period. The work here reported, which covered a period of four years, is a study of the vitamin D requirements of growing chicks, laying fowls, breeding hens, and the effect of various levels of vitamin D fed to the mother hen on the resultant offspring.

By the rat assay method (U.S.P.X. Revised 1934) the cod liver oil concentrate used in these experiments was found to contain 310 U.S.P. units of vitamin D per gram.

It is evident from the manner in which Group 1 (no vitamin D) reacted that the basal rations used during the period of growth were definitely rachitogenic. The first external symptoms of rickets in this group were observed when the chicks were three and one-half weeks old. By the time they were ten weeks of age all chicks in this group showed marked external symptoms of rickets. The chicks of Group 2 (10 U.S.P. units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed) developed noticeable external symptoms of rickets at about seven weeks of age. When 14 weeks old, all showed marked indications of a rachitic condition. Crooked breast bones were quite common. At 24 weeks, the breast bones of all pullets of the group were very crooked. Data on growth, bone ash and blood calcium indicate that Group 2 (10 U.S.P. units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed) did

not receive sufficient vitamin D for the normal development of a pullet.

In an all-mash ration fed to growing chicks reared in total confinement 39 U.S.P. units of vitamin D per 10 grams of feed is recommended provided the calcium and phosphorus content of the ration is adequate. Since there are approximately 454 grams in a pound, one pound of the mash of an all-mash ration should contain 177 U.S.P. units of vitamin D or 17,700 U.S.P. units in each 100 pounds of mash. When equal parts of mash and scratch grain are fed, 100 grams of mash should contain 78 U.S.P.

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units of vitamin D. This is equivalent to 354 U.S.P. units per pound or 35,400 U.S.P. units per 100 pounds of mash.

To meet the vitamin D requirements of laying pullets maintained in total confinement 100 grams of an all-mash ration should contain 78 U.S.P. units of vitamin D. One pound of the mash should contain 354 U.S.P. units and 100 pounds 35,400 U.S.P. units of vitamin D. When confined laying pullets are fed equal parts of mash and scratch grain, 100 grams of mash should contain 156 U.S.P. units of vitamin D. This is equivalent to 708 U.S.P. units per pound or 70,800 U.S.P. per 100 pounds of mash.

Single Comb White Leghorn chicks, fed an all-mash ration deficient in vitamin D but adequate in all other known food essentials and reared in battery brooders or on the floor and deprived of sunshine, developed rickets at three and one-half weeks of age.

For chicks deprived of sunshine from hatching time to 24 weeks of age, the minimum protective level of vitamin D was 19 U.S.P. units per 100 grams of feed.

Very satisfactory results in growth and bone development were obtained in both experiments when 39 U.S.P. units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed from cod liver oil concentrate in cod liver oil were supplied to Single Comb White Leghorn chicks.

With climatic conditions similar to those under which these studies were conducted Single Comb White Leghorn chicks hatched during the month of April and given to access to range during the growing period may secure sufficient vitamin D by irradiation from direct sunshine for satisfactory growth and normal bone development.

Single Comb White Leghorn laying pullets confined without access to sunshine gave unsatisfactory results when fed an all-mash ration which contained 58 U.S.P. units or less of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed.

With climatic conditions similar to those under which these studies were conducted Single



Above: Pullets 8 Weeks Old, Which Received Inadequate Amounts of Vitamin D
Below: Pullets 8 Weeks Old, Which Received Adequate Amounts of Vitamin D

Comb White Leghorn pullets given access to range throughout the entire laying period may secure sufficient vitamin D by irradiation from direct sunshine for satisfactory performance.

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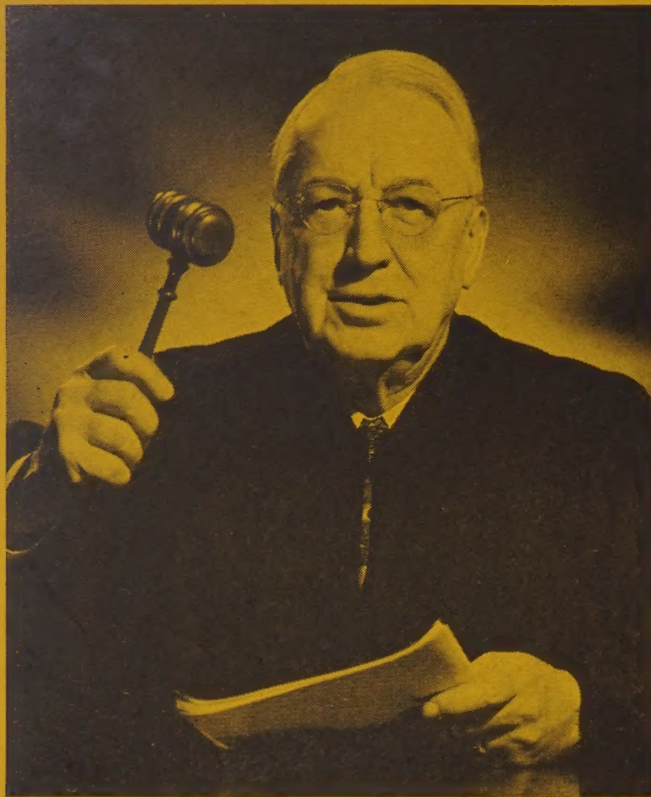
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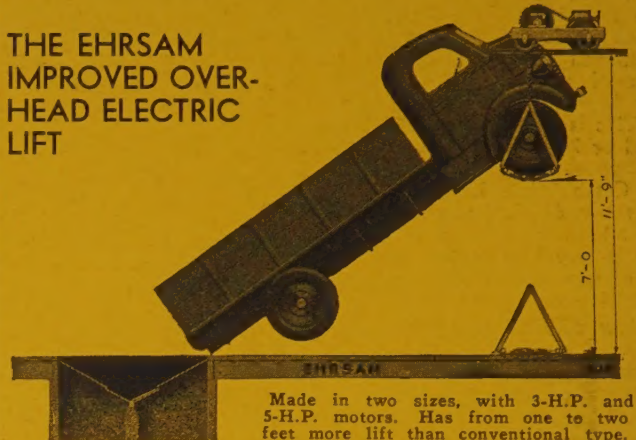
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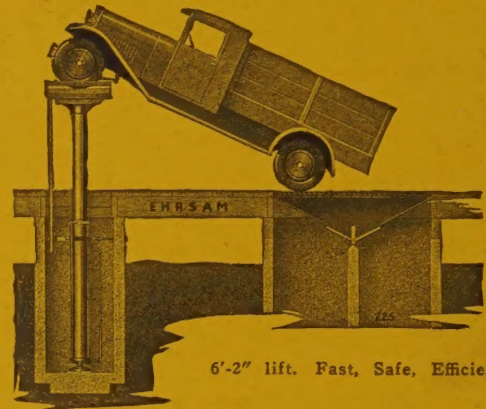
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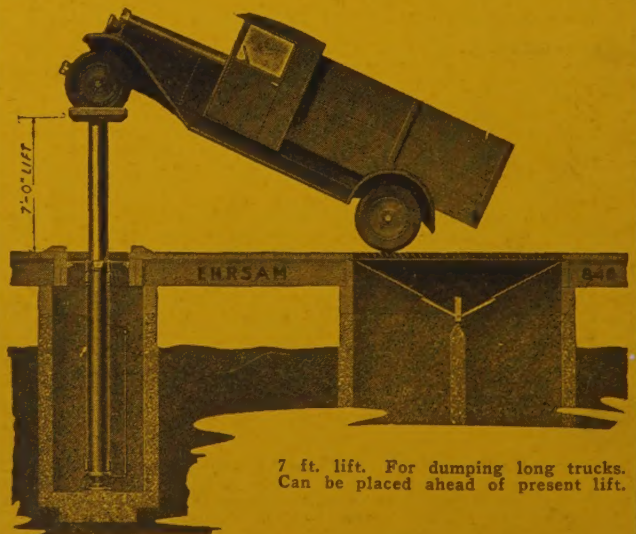
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